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Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West: 1990-91

POLICIES · PRACTICES · TRENDS

TUITION AND FEES IN PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE WEST: 1990-91

Policies, Practices, and Trends

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) is a public, interstate agency established to promote and facilitate resource sharing, collaboration, and cooperative planning among the western states and their colleges and universities. Member and affiliated states are:

Alaska	Nevada
Arizona	New Mexico
California	North Dakota
Colorado	Oregon
Hawaii	South Dakota
Idaho	Utah
Minnesota	Washington
Montana	Wyoming

WICHE's broad objectives are to:

- Strengthen educational opportunities for students through expanded access to programs,
- Assist policymakers in dealing with higher education and human resource issues through research and analysis,
- Foster cooperative planning, especially that which targets the sharing of resources.

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FOREWORD

This report on tuition and fees is the eleventh in an annual series published by WICHE. The 1990-91 report comes at a time when rising college tuitions are receiving increasing scrutiny from the public and from policymakers alike. In this context, and to increase its usefulness to state and higher education policymakers and planners, several new features have been added to this edition.

As in previous reports in this series, tabular presentations are provided on tuition and fee charges for full-time, full-year attendance at public institutions in WICHE states. In addition to the 1990-91 actual data on tuition and fees by institutions within each state, comparisons are made with one-year, five-year, and ten-year tuition data. To provide policymakers and planners with data for institutional comparisons within the region by institutional type, the tuition data are examined using the Carnegie Classification of higher education institutions. Ten-year trends in tuition and fee charges in constant (1980) dollars also are examined.

Finally, the report examines tuition policies and practices in the WICHE states, including policy setting authority, the role of tuition in the budget process, and policies and practices regarding differential tuition for nonresident and graduate students. Because of the significant attention WICHE and others give to selective higher education constituents, information is provided on tuition waivers and scholarship programs for minority students, faculty members and their immediate families, and students in teacher education programs. Information also is provided on the status of pre-paid tuition or tuition assistance plans in the WICHE states.

This year's report also differs in one additional way. In July, 1990 Minnesota became an affiliate member of WICHE. We are pleased, in this report, to provide both current and historical data for the Minnesota institutions.

This report was prepared by the Office of Research and Policy Analysis and is based primarily on data supplied and verified by individuals in state higher education offices. We extend our sincere thanks to these individuals for their time and effort.

Boulder, Colorado
January 1991

Richard W. Jonsen
Executive Director
Western Interstate Commission
for Higher Education

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Tuition and fees at public higher education institutions in the West continued to increase in 1990-91 at a pace exceeding the overall 5.2 percent increase in the cost of living (Consumer Price Index) since 1989.

- Five-year (1984-85 to 1989-90) and 10-year (1979-80 to 1989-90) percent increases and actual dollars charged for tuition and fees at public colleges and universities are higher nationally than in the WICHE states.

- For the 1990-91 academic year, tuition and fees at four-year institutions in the West averaged:

  $1,553 for resident undergraduate students, up 8.5 percent from 1939-90;

  $1,783 for resident graduate students, up 9.5 percent;

  $5,260 for nonresident undergraduate students, up 9.6 percent; and

  $5,539 for nonresident graduate students, up 9.4 percent.

- At two-year institutions, the 1990-91 tuition averaged $973 for resident in-district students, an increase of 7.2 percent from 1989-90, and $2,967 for nonresidents, up 4.4 percent.

- A 10-year examination of tuition and fees in public institutions in the West shows that the largest percent increases occurred in the first half of the 1980s. For example, resident undergraduate tuition and fees at four-year institutions in the West increased 81 percent from 1980-81 to 1985-86, while increasing only 37 percent in the latter half of the decade.

- During the 1980s, average tuition increased between 143 and 165 percent in the 16-state region. The increases varied as to residency and level of student, e.g., two-year, graduate.

- The rate of increase slowed in the most recent five years, ranging from 37 to 48 percent.

- Tuition has increased faster than inflation. The Consumer Price Index increased 58 percent between 1980 and 1990; tuition increased by 143-165 percent.

- Adjusting for "constant" dollars, average tuition, nevertheless, was 54-68 percent more than if inflation was the single factor driving the increases.

- An examination of institutional types shows the highest tuition and fees at research universities and professional schools with the highest average percent increases during the past 10 years at comprehensive colleges and universities (162-197 percent).

- Western states have joined the national trend to offer either tuition savings bond or guaranteed prepayment plans. Nine of the 16 western states have approved one approach or the other, although not all of the plans have been implemented.

- Eleven western states provide tuition waivers or scholarships for minority students and ten provide this aid to students in teacher education programs. All 16 states offer some form of tuition waivers for faculty members and/or their immediate family members.

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

Since 1980, higher education has seen dramatic increases in tuition and other student charges. Nationally, resident tuition and fees for undergraduates increased by more than 85 percent in public four-year colleges and universities between 1980-81 and 1987-88 (U.S. Department of Education, 1989). There are some indications that the rate of increase in tuition and fees across the nation is slowing (cf. Frances, 1990; Hauptman, 1990a; Chronicle of Higher Education, 1990a). Changes in tuition in the western region generally follow the same patterns as the national trends. Both the national data and tuition and fee data collected by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) show that the major increases in student charges occurred from 1980-81 to 1985-86 and that the rate of increase slowed after that time (Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1989).

The average tuition and fees trends at public colleges and universities in the United States and in the WICHE states are displayed in Tables 1 and 2. These data demonstrate that the one-year percent increase, from 1988-89 to 1989-90, in resident undergraduate tuition and fees in the WICHE states was identical to the national increase of 7.8 percent. While the average percent increase in the other categories was slightly higher in the WICHE states, the actual dollars charged were significantly lower. The five-year (1984-85 to 1989-90) and 10-year (1979-80 to 1989-90) national percent increases and actual dollars charged were higher than those in the WICHE states.

Factors Influencing Tuition Levels

Prior to fall 1981, tuition generally kept pace with the economy, i.e., increases in tuition and fees were consistent with increases in economic indicators such as the Current Price Index (CPI) and the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI). During the fall of 1981, however, the economy took a downturn. At that time, tuition began to increase dramatically, and average tuition charges have remained above the CPI ever since (cf., Frances, 1990; Halstead, 1989; Hauptman, 1989, 1990a).

Three factors frequently are cited as reasons for rising education costs that directly affect tuition in the public sector (cf. Frances, 1990; Halstead, 1989; Hauptman, 1989, 1990a; Wittstruck and Bragg, 1988):

Table 1: AVERAGE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1989-90, 1988-89, 1984-85, and 1979-80

	1989-90	1988-89	1984-85	1979-80	Percent Change 1988-89 to 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Percent Change 1979-80 to 1989-90
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS [1]							
Resident Undergraduate	1,788	1,658	1,245	739	7.8%	43.6%	141.9%
Resident Graduate	1,985	1,813	1,370	792	9.5%	44.9%	150.7%
Nonresident Undergraduate	4,751	4,335	3,212	1,932	9.6%	47.9%	145.9%
Nonresident Graduate	4,777	4,283	3,214	1,897	11.5%	48.7%	151.9%
COMMUNITY COLLEGES [2]							
Resident	879	826	639	387	6.4%	37.6%	127.1%
Nonresident	2,531	2,366	1,841	1,104	7.0%	37.5%	129.3%

Source: Higher Education Coordinating Board, State of Washington, 1989.

[1] Averages for four-year institutions were calculated using the tuition and fees at the "University of" in each state and an equally weighted average of tuition and fees at select state universities and colleges (HECB, 1989).

[2] Averages for two-year institutions were calculated using estimated state averages for community college tuition (HECB, 1989).

Table 2: AVERAGE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE WEST, 1989-90, 1988-89, 1984-85, and 1979-80

	1989-90	1988-89	1984-85	1979-80	Percent Change 1988-89 to 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Percent Change 1979-80 to 1989-90
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS [1]							
Resident Undergraduate	1,461	1,356	1,073	619	7.8%	36.2%	135.9%
Resident Graduate	1,677	1,519	1,190	673	10.4%	41.0%	149.4%
Nonresident Undergraduate	4,347	3,909	3,109	1,896	11.2%	39.8%	129.3%
Nonresident Graduate	4,503	3,957	3,124	1,922	13.8%	44.1%	134.2%
COMMUNITY COLLEGES [2]							
Resident	767	704	560	337	9.0%	36.8%	127.3%
Nonresident	2,637	2,345	1,915	1,200	12.5%	37.8%	119.9%

Source: Higher Education Coordinating Board, State of Washington, 1989.

[1] Averages for four-year institutions were calculated using the tuition and fees at the "University of" in each state and an equally weighted average of tuition and fees at select state universities and colleges (HECB, 1989).

[2] Averages for two-year institutions were calculated using estimated state averages for community college tuition (HECB, 1989).

(1) **Increases in faculty salaries**

Based on historical data, Halstead (1989) concludes that institutions initially responded to inflation with modest tuition increases, but as inflation continued to increase, institutions were forced to "play catch up" with larger increases in tuition. During the 1970s, institutions did not increase salaries at a pace equal to that of the double-digit inflation; this allowed them to hold tuition levels down. However, in the 1980s, institutions were forced to raise faculty salaries in order to offset the effective loss in purchasing power of their salaries due to the cumulative effects of inflation on the cost of living. Much of the increased cost was passed on to students in the form of higher tuition (also see Frances, 1990 and Hauptman, 1990a).

(2) **Increases in the costs of goods and services and educational resources** (e.g., library resources, equipment and technology, maintenance of the high-technology equipment).

In an analysis of the financial environment in which colleges and universities operate, Frances (1990) concludes that 96 percent of the increase in tuition charged by public institutions between 1975 and 1980 can be accounted for by increases in the costs for goods and services and for educational resources. Thus, tuition increased at about the same rate as inflation during the last half of the 1970s. Between 1980 and 1986, however, larger proportions of tuition revenues were needed to cover increases in the costs for goods and services, and little was left to invest in educational resources. Colleges and universities covered these educational costs principally by increasing tuition. Frances notes that "[The] increases in the share of education costs covered by tuition are keeping the rates of tuition increase much higher than they would otherwise be" (1990:7).

(3) **The patterns of state funding in the 1980s**

In The College Tuition Spiral: An Examination of Why Charges are Increasing, Hauptman (1990a) concludes that fluctuations in state revenues are the primary cause of the pattern of tuition growth seen in the 1980s. The relationship between levels of state funding and tuition is an inverse one; that is, when state funding is limited, tuition generally increases. The inverse nature of the appropriations/tuition relationship is supported by the results of a survey conducted by the State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO). The majority of the SHEEOs surveyed indicate that limited state revenues and appropriations are the primary causes of changes in tuition policies and that tuition is becoming a more important source of revenue for higher education institutions (Curry, 1988; Mingle, 1988). Hauptman (1989) states that tuition in the public sector is used as a "plug" between the level of planned expenditures and the level of state funding. Thus, when revenues from other sources, most notably from

state appropriations, fail to keep pace with increases in costs, public colleges and universities require students to pay a larger share of the cost of education.

Tuition Assistance

Increases in tuition, combined with a fluctuating economy, have created a greater need for financial assistance for a larger number of students. According to The College Board (1990), when the effects of inflation are controlled, total financial aid to postsecondary students from federal, state, and institutional sources increased by 10 percent between 1980 and 1990. However, The College Board also reports that federal aid to postsecondary students actually decreased by 3 percent over the past decade when the effects of inflation are controlled. States and institutions offset some of the effects of the federal decrease by dramatically increasing their aid to students—by 52 percent and 90 percent, respectively (The College Board, 1990).

Some states have adopted alternative tuition assistance or prepayment plans. A 1989 survey by the Education Commission of the States (ECS) shows that between 1986 and 1989, 30 states had adopted some type of prepaid[1] or college savings bond[2] plan. By 1989, 11 states had adopted guaranteed tuition plans and 23 had adopted education savings plans; within the western region, only Wyoming had adopted a guaranteed tuition plan (McGuinness and Paulson, 1990). By the end of 1990, however, Alaska also had adopted a guaranteed tuition plan, and the following eight states had adopted plans for college savings bonds: California, Colorado, Hawaii, Minnesota[3], North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington.

Organization of the Report

Section II of the report examines tuition policies and practices in the WICHE states, including policy setting authority, the role of tuition in the budget process, and policies regarding resident/nonresident tuition and undergraduate/graduate tuition. Selective tuition waivers and scholarship programs and state pre-paid tuition plans also are discussed. Section III presents the

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[1]Guaranteed tuition plans allow prepayment of tuition and mandatory fees according to a schedule based on the recipient's age and projected date of matriculation, and guarantee that tuition and fees will not increase above the current or some other specified level.

[2]College savings bonds are usually tax-exempt, zero-coupon bonds that pay interest at maturity rather than at six-month intervals, and are usually sold at discount rates.

[3]Minnesota decided not to implement its college savings plan (McGuinness and Paulson, 1990).

1990-91 data on tuition and fees in public higher education in the West, as well as comparisons to 1989, 1985, and 1980. Tables are provided for resident undergraduates, nonresident undergraduates, resident graduate students, and nonresident graduate students in public four-year higher education institutions and for resident in-district, resident out-of-district, and nonresident students in two-year institutions. These tables are comparable to those provided in previous WICHE reports. However, figures presented in this edition supercede figures listed in all previous reports. In an effort to provide state policymakers and higher education planners with additional information, the 1990-91 report also presents 10-year trends in tuition/fee charges in constant dollars and examines tuition levels by the Carnegie classification of institutions.

SECTION II

TUITION POLICIES AND PRACTICES IN THE WEST

This section presents tuition policies and practices in 16 western states affiliated with WICHE. Three policy areas are addressed: (1) general policies and practices on the setting and treatment of tuition and required fees; (2) policies on tuition waivers and scholarships for minority students, faculty members and their immediate families, and students in teacher education programs; and (3) guaranteed tuition and college savings bond plans. The information for this section was provided by statewide coordinating or governing board officials in each of the WICHE states[4].

Tuition and Fees

Authority to Set Tuition and Fees

In general, institutional or statewide governing boards determine tuition and required fees for public two- and four-year institutions in the West. However, there are a few exceptions.

In Washington, the legislature is responsible for setting tuition and required fees for public two- and four-year institutions. Tuition and most required fees in Idaho are set by institutional governing boards, but some required fees are set by campus presidents. Tuition and required fees for two-year institutions in Montana are determined by institutional governing boards and are approved by the state governing board.

Policies for Determining Tuition

Table 3 identifies the resident undergraduate tuition setting policies in the WICHE states. It is important to note that in California, Idaho, and Nevada, resident students are not subject to tuition. Rather, residents are charged registration and other required student fees while nonresident students pay tuition in addition to these charges. For the purposes of comparison in this table, "resident undergraduate tuition levels" for these three states refers to student fees required of residents.

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[4]Respondents completed a WICHE survey on tuition policies and practices.

Table 3: POLICIES OR TRADITIONAL PRACTICES FOR DETERMINING RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION LEVELS FOR PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST

State	No Policy	Formally Approved	Traditional Practice	Summary of Policy or Traditional Practice
ALASKA			X	Guided by charges at peer institutions in the West, current and expected state appropriations, and financial needs of the system.
ARIZONA		X		Indexed to cost of education (COE). Residents are charged 20.5% of the COE [1].
CALIFORNIA		X		Increase is indexed to a three-year average of changes in the amount of state appropriations [2].
COLORADO		X		Maximum percent increase per year is determined by the Colorado Commission on Higher Education policy [3]. Average tuition rate must be at least 25% of the cost of education but not more than 30%.
HAWAII		X		Access, financial aid availability, cost of education, charges at peer institutions, and differential tuition rates reflecting differing costs of education programs are considered when determining tuition.
IDAHO	X			
MINNESOTA		X		Legislative appropriation for instructional costs is expected to cover 67% of cost of instruction (COI). Remaining 33% of COI is expected to come from tuition and fees set by governing boards. However, governing boards are not limited by the legislature in determining tuition levels.
MONTANA	X			
NEVADA		X		Indexed to charges at peer institutions in the West, Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), state appropriations and institutional needs [2].
NEW MEXICO	X			
NORTH DAKOTA			X	In addition to state appropriations, legislature sets total income for institutions. Based upon estimated tuition revenue, the North Dakota University System normally sets tuition rates to generate the income level set by the legislature.
OREGON			X	Based on tuition charges of peer institutions in the West and on institutional needs. Historically, resident undergraduate tuition has been 25% to 30% of the cost of instruction.
SOUTH DAKOTA		X		Rate of tuition increase may not exceed prior year's HEPI.
UTAH		X		Indexed to cost of education and to charges at peer institutions nationally. Also based on the CPI and the availability of student financial aid.
WASHINGTON		X		By statute, tuition at research universities is set at 33 1/3% of the cost of instruction and tuition at comprehensive universities and The Evergreen State College is set at 25% of the cost of instruction.
WYOMING	X			

[1] A minimum tuition is prescribed by the state legislature.
[2] Refers to resident student fees; only nonresidents pay tuition.
[3] Commission policy currently states that the maximum percent increase must not exceed twice the HEPI.

Nine states have formally approved policies for determining public four-year tuition. Of these, Arizona, Colorado, and Washington set tuition rates as a percent of the state appropriated instructional or educational costs. In Minnesota the legislature appropriates what is expected to cover 67 percent of the cost of instruction and governing boards are expected to set tuition to cover the remaining costs; however, the governing boards may set tuition at a rate higher than 33 percent.

Hawaii, Nevada, and Utah all base tuition levels on one or more of the following factors: cost of education or instruction, charges at peer institutions, consumer price index (CPI), higher education price index (HEPI), availability of financial aid, and institutional needs. When setting tuition, these indices are used as reference points; policy does not dictate tuition to be set at a fixed percent of these factors. In practice, Alaska and Oregon base tuition on charges at peer institutions in the West and on institutional needs.

In two states, California and South Dakota, the increase of tuition charges at four-year public institutions is limited. South Dakota requires that the rate of tuition increase not exceed the prior year's HEPI, while changes in tuition[5] in California are indexed to a three-year average of changes in the amount of state support provided per full-time equivalent (FTE) student.

In general, states have the same policy for determining tuition at two-year public institutions as they have for four-year institutions (see Table 4). The exceptions include Arizona and Oregon, which have no established policies for determining two-year tuition, and California, where nonresident tuition is indexed to the CPI and to the cost of education[6]. In addition, although Idaho does not have a formal policy for determining four-year tuition, tuition at two-year institutions is set at the total cost of operation less the state appropriation for cost of operation.

Established Policies Requiring Differential Tuition

All of the western states, with the exception of Minnesota, have either formally approved policies or traditional practices which set nonresident tuition at a higher level than resident tuition (see

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[5]Refers to required resident student fees, not nonresident tuition.

[6]Resident tuition at California two-year institutions is set at $50 per semester.

Table 4: POLICIES OR TRADITIONAL PRACTICES FOR DETERMINING TUITION LEVELS FOR PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST

State	No Policy	Formally Approved	Traditional Practice	Summary of Policy or Traditional Practice
ALASKA			X	Guided by charges at peer institutions in the West and by current and expected state appropriations.
ARIZONA [1]	X			
CALIFORNIA		X		Nonresident tuition is indexed to the CPI and the cost of education. Resident tuition is fixed at $50 per semester.
COLORADO		X		Maximum percent increase per year is determined by Colorado Commission on Higher Education policy [2]. Average tuition rate must be at least 25% of the cost of education and not more than 30%.
HAWAII		X		Access, financial aid availability, cost of education, charges at peer institutions, and differential tuition rates reflecting differing costs of education programs are considered when setting tuition.
IDAHO			X	In practice, tuition is set at the total cost of operation less the state appropriation for cost of operation [3].
MINNESOTA		X		Legislative appropriation for instructional costs covers 67% of COI. Remaining 33% of COI is expected to come from tuition and fees set by governing boards [4]. However, governing boards are not limited by the legislature in setting tuition.
MONTANA	X			
NEVADA		X		Indexed to charges at peer institutions in the West, Higher Education Price Index (HEPI), state appropriations and institutional needs.
NEW MEXICO	X			
NORTH DAKOTA			X	In addition to state appropriations, legislature sets total income for institutions. Based upon estimated tuition revenue, the North Dakota University System normally sets tuition rates to generate the income level set by the legislature.
OREGON	X			
UTAH		X		Indexed to cost of education and to charges at peer institutions nationally. Also based on the CPI and the availability of student financial aid.
WASHINGTON		X		By statute, resident tuition is set at 23% of COI and nonresident tuition is set at 100% of COI.
WYOMING	X			

[1] Local governing boards recommend level of tuition and fees. State board reviews and approves in final form.
[2] Commission policy currently states that the maximum percent increase must not exceed twice the HEPI.
[3] For College of Southern Idaho, legislature determines maximum tuition.
[4] For technical colleges, 27% of the cost of instruction is expected to come from tuition and fees.

Table 5). Five states, California[7], Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, set nonresident tuition at 100 percent of the cost of instruction or education. In Alaska, Hawaii, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Utah, nonresident tuition is a fixed factor greater than resident tuition. For example, in North Dakota nonresident tuition is 2.67 times resident tuition.

Ten of the 16 western states, in practice or by formal policy, set graduate tuition higher than undergraduate tuition (see Table 6). However, policies differ from state to state. Some states charge higher tuition to graduate students to cover higher educational program costs, while others set graduate costs higher in an ad hoc manner. Hawaii uses differential tuition rates based on differing costs of instruction and on rates at peer institutions.

Budgeting and the Use of Tuition and Required Fees

In eight western states, tuition revenues for four-year public institutions are controlled and retained by institutional or system governing boards and estimates of this revenue are used by the state budget office or coordinating board in developing budget requests and recommendations (see Table 7). Five states, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and Utah, require tuition revenues to be deposited in the state treasury. Institutions receive an appropriation from these "special revenue funds" in addition to their state appropriation. In Hawaii, South Dakota, Washington, and California, tuition revenues are also deposited into the state treasury. However, their return to higher education is only implied. There is no explicit appropriation from these funds to higher education.

In 15 of the 16 states, required fees at four-year public institutions are either controlled by institutional or system governing boards or are retained by institutions or in local accounts.

Tuition and required fee revenues for two-year public institutions are treated similarly to four-year revenues (see Table 8). In a majority of western states, tuition is controlled and retained by governing boards and estimates of this revenue are used in developing budget requests. Required fees also are retained by governing boards or by the institutions locally.

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[7]In California, no set formula or method is used to determine cost of education; rather, it is an approximation of the cost of education.

Table 5: POLICIES OR TRADITIONAL PRACTICES REQUIRING NONRESIDENT TUITION TO BE HIGHER THAN RESIDENT TUITION

State	No Policy	Policy/ Traditional Practice	Summary of Policy or Traditional Practice
ALASKA		X	In practice, nonresidents pay 2 to 3 times resident rate.
ARIZONA		X	Nonresidents pay 81.3% to 90% of cost of education (COE) [1].
CALIFORNIA		X	Nonresidents pay tuition based on an approximation of cost of education.
COLORADO		X	The percent increase in tuition for nonresidents who pay less than 100% of the cost of instruction must be at least equal to the percent increase for full-time resident undergraduates. In general, nonresident tuition is set at 100% of the cost of instruction.
HAWAII		X	Nonresident tuition is not less than twice resident tuition at the flagship campus (Manoa).
IDAHO		X	Nonresident tuition is total cost of instruction [2].
MINNESOTA	X		
MONTANA		X	Nonresident tuition is based on charges at peer institutions and cost of instruction.
NEVADA		X	Nonresidents pay tuition and fees while residents pay only fees.
NEW MEXICO		X	In practice, nonresident tuition is higher but no set formula or index is used.
NORTH DAKOTA		X	Nonresident tuition is 2.67 times resident tuition.
OREGON		X	Nonresident tuition is total cost of instruction [3].
SOUTH DAKOTA		X	Nonresident tuition is a minimum of two times resident tuition.
UTAH		X	Nonresident tuition is the lesser of either (a) average cost of instruction or (b) 3.2 times resident rate.
WASHINGTON		X	Nonresident tuition is 100% of cost of instruction.
WYOMING		X	In practice, nonresident tuition is higher but no set formula or index is used [4].

[1] At two-year institutions, nonresident tuition must be greater than 80% of the operational cost per FTE.
[2] At two-year institutions, nonresident tuition is higher than resident tuition and the maximum nonresident tuition is determined by the legislature.
[3] Nonresident tuition for two-year institutions varies by institution.
[4] At two-year institutions, nonresident tuition is at least two times resident tuition.

Table 6: POLICIES OR TRADITIONAL PRACTICES REQUIRING GRADUATE TUITION TO BE HIGHER THAN UNDERGRADUATE TUITION

State	No Policy	Policy/ Traditional Practice	Summary of Policy or Traditional Practice
ALASKA		X	In practice graduate rates are twice undergraduate rates per credit hour. However, undergraduates pay a maximum tuition of up to 12 credit hours, while graduates pay only for a maximum of 9 credit hours.
ARIZONA	X		
CALIFORNIA [1]	X		
COLORADO	X		
HAWAII		X	There are differential tuition rates for graduate programs which acknowledge the different costs of instruction for graduate education. In addition, graduate tuition is set relative to peer institutions.
IDAHO		X	Higher tuition rates acknowledge the higher costs of instruction for graduate education [2].
MINNESOTA	X		
MONTANA [3]	X		
NEVADA		X	In practice, graduate tuition is higher than undergraduate but no set formula or index is used.
NEW MEXICO		X	In practice, graduate tuition is higher than undergraduate but no set formula or index is used.
NORTH DAKOTA		X	In practice, graduate tuition is higher than undergraduate but no set formula or index is used.
OREGON		X	In practice, graduate tuition is higher than undergraduate but no set formula or index is used.
SOUTH DAKOTA		X	In practice, graduate tuition is higher than undergraduate but no set formula or index is used.
UTAH		X	Graduate tuition is 10% higher than undergraduate tuition.
WASHINGTON		X	Resident graduate tuition at research universities is 23% of the cost of instruction while nonresident graduate tuition is 60% of the cost of instruction. Resident graduate tuition at comprehensive universities and The Evergreen State University is 23% of the cost of instruction while nonresident graduate tuition is 100% of the cost of instruction.
WYOMING	X		

[1] State policy requires undergraduate and graduate tuitions to be equal.
[2] Fee varies by institution.
[3] With the exception of law school.

Table 7: TREATMENT OF TUITION AND REQUIRED FEE REVENUE IN BUDGETING PROCESS FOR PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST

Treatment of Revenues	Tuition	Required Fee
• Revenues are controlled and retained by institutional or system governing boards. Estimates of this revenue are used by the state budget office and/or the coordinating board in developing budget requests and recommendations.	Alaska Univ. of Idaho Minnesota [2] Nevada New Mexico Oregon [4] Wyoming	Alaska [1] Nevada New Mexico Oregon [3] Wyoming
• Revenues are controlled and retained by institutions. Estimates of revenue are not considered in developing requests or appropriations	Colorado	California [5] Colorado Hawaii Idaho Minnesota Montana North Dakota South Dakota Utah Washington
• Revenues are deposited in the state treasury. Institutions receive an appropriation from these "special revenue funds" in addition to their state appropriation.	Arizona [6] Idaho [7] Montana North Dakota Utah [8]	Arizona
• Revenues are deposited in the state treasury as general fund revenue and their return to higher education is only implied.	California [9] Hawaii South Dakota Washington	

[1] Board of Regents does not act on fees, but delegates approval to the President or appropriate institutional Chancellor.
[2] The legislature appropriates what is expected to cover 67% of the cost of instruction and the governing boards are expected to set tuition to cover the remaining costs.
[3] Incidental and health service fees are retained by institutions.
[4] Estimates of tuition revenues are used by the legislature, not the governing board, in making recommendations.
[5] Refers to campus-based fees.
[6] A portion of revenue is retained by the universities for specific programs, debt service, and financial aid.
[7] Applies to Boise State University, Idaho State University, and Lewis Clark State College.
[8] Estimates of this revenue are used by the state budget office, the governing board, and the legislature in developing budget requests and recommendations
[9] Resident fees at U of CA institutions are retained by the system according to established policy.

Table 8: TREATMENT OF TUITION AND REQUIRED FEE REVENUE IN BUDGETING PROCESS FOR PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST

Treatment of Revenues	Tuition	Required Fees
• Revenues are controlled and retained by institutional or system governing boards. Estimates of this revenue are used by the state budget office and/or the coordinating board in developing budget requests and recommendations.	Alaska California [2] Idaho Minnesota [4] Montana Nevada New Mexico Wyoming	Alaska [1] Idaho [3] Nevada New Mexico Wyoming
• Revenues are controlled and retained by institutions. Estimates of revenue are not considered in developing requests or appropriations	Arizona Colorado Oregon	Arizona Colorado Hawaii Minnesota Montana [5] North Dakota Oregon Utah Washington
• Revenues are deposited in the state treasury. Institutions receive an appropriation from these "special revenue funds" in addition to their state appropriation.	North Dakota Utah [6]	
• Revenues are deposited in the state treasury as general fund revenue and their return to higher education is only implied	Hawaii Washington	

[1] Board of Regents does not act on fees, but delegates approval to the President or appropriate institutional Chancellor.
[2] Refers to enrollment fees. Nonresident fees are controlled and retained by institutions. Other required fees are controlled and retained by the district.
[3] Student health fee goes directly to insurance provider.
[4] The legislature appropriates what is expected to cover 67% of the cost of instruction and the governing boards are expected to set tuition to cover the remaining costs.
[5] State governing board approves expenditure.
[6] Estimates of this revenue are used by the state budget office, the governing board, and the legislature in developing budget requests and recommendations.

Future Changes in State Policies or Practices

Four states are considering changes to the policies or procedures used to determine tuition. Alaska and Idaho[8] are debating various indices to be used in setting per credit hour rates. In California, a proposal to tie enrollment fees to inflation for two-year institutions also is being considered.

Nevada is considering a modification of its policy, which currently indexes its tuition charges to the prior year's average of charges at peer institutions in the West. The index may change to a five-year average of charges at peer institutions in the West starting in 1990. New Mexico recently adopted a recommendation to increase tuition revenues by 10 percent, while simultaneously increasing financial aid to offset the effects of a tuition increase; it is expected to go into effect in 1991.

Tuition Waivers and Scholarships

Colleges and universities use waivers and scholarships to target a variety of groups. This section focuses on aid to minority students, faculty and their immediate families, and teacher education students.

Ten western states provide waivers or scholarships for minority students (see Table 9). Montana, Nevada, and South Dakota have scholarships or tuition waivers designed to aid Native American students. Scholarship funds in Colorado offer aid to underrepresented groups, but ethnicity cannot be the sole criterion for aid.

All 16 states offer full or partial tuition waivers to faculty members and/or immediate family members for a specified number of credit hours (see Table 10). New Mexico, Utah, and Oregon[9] do not have formally approved policies waiving tuition for faculty members or their families, but some institutions in these states provide courses at no cost (policies vary by institution).

Ten western states offer tuition waivers or some special aid to students in teacher education programs (see Table 11). Tuition waivers or loan forgiveness programs are, in most cases, tied to obligations to teach at in-state, and in some cases at-risk, public schools. Washington has

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[8] For four-year institutions.

[9] Two-year institutions allow tuition waivers. Policies vary by institution.

Table 9: STATE POLICIES FOR SCHOLARSHIPS OR TUITION WAIVERS FOR MINORITY STUDENTS

State	No Policy	Policy	Summary of Policy
ALASKA	X		
ARIZONA		X	State funds are available for minority recruitment and retention. Individual institutions set financial aid criteria.
CALIFORNIA			
CA State U.		X	No waivers available. Merit-based scholarship programs for Hispanic students and students in the Young Black Scholars Program.
U. of CA		X	Need-based grant program for Blacks, Chicanos, Latinos, and Native Americans. Also, merit scholarships available to students in the Young Black Scholars Program.
COLORADO		X	Scholarship funds allocated to institutions to aid underrepresented groups but sole criteria cannot be ethnicity.
HAWAII		X	By statute, 2% of available tuition waivers are targeted for students whose presence advances the mission of increasing access to Pacific-Asian students [1].
IDAHO	X		
MINNESOTA [2]	X		
MONTANA		X	Tuition is waived for all Native Americans.
NEVADA		X	Grants-in-aid for resident Native Americans. Grant recipient must maintain a minimum grade point average.
NEW MEXICO		X	Effective in 1991, the state will pay for out-of-state tuition for minority doctoral students who agree to work in New Mexico higher education after degree completion.
NORTH DAKOTA	X		
OREGON		X	Three minority student scholarship programs for state residents only: (a) a freshman program aimed at students right out of high school; (b) a program for those with junior standing; and (c) a program aimed at juniors and seniors entering the teaching profession in Portland.
SOUTH DAKOTA		X	Need-based scholarship program for Native Americans. Grant recipient must maintain a minimum grade point average.
UTAH		X	Nonresident partial tuition scholarships available to increase institutional diversity.
WASHINGTON	X		
WYOMING	X		

[1] In 1990, the legislature established Hawaii Opportunity Program in Education (project HOPE). Under this program, $1 million a year, from 1990 to 1999, will be set aside from the University of Hawaii tuition to form an endowment. After the year 2000, interest from this endowment will be available for scholarship for needy students and underrepresented minorities.

[2] While there is no state policy establishing waivers or scholarships for minority students, system governing boards may and do have their own programs.

Table 10: STATE POLICIES FOR SCHOLARSHIPS OR TUITION WAIVERS FOR FACULTY MEMBERS AND/OR IMMEDIATE FAMILIES

State	Summary of Policy
ALASKA	Faculty may take up to 6 credit hours at no charge (maximum of 12 in year). Spouses and children under age 24 take course credits without limitation and at no charge. Same policies apply for nonresidents [1].
ARIZONA	Faculty and spouse may take up to 6 or 9 credit hours at no charge. Tuition and fees waived for dependents [2]. Same policies apply for nonresidents [1].
CALIFORNIA	
CA State U.	Waivers or partial waivers up to 6 credit hours for faculty who enroll in work-related courses. No waivers for immediate family.
U. of CA	Nonresident tuition is waived for unmarried dependent children under age 21 and faculty spouses.
COLORADO	Faculty members may take up to 6 credit hours at no charge. No waivers for immediate family. Same policies apply for nonresidents.
HAWAII	Faculty members may take up to 6 credit hours at no charge. No waivers for immediate family. Same policies apply for nonresidents [1].
IDAHO	Four-year: faculty and spouses are entitled to reduced fees [3]. Two-year: tuition waivers for faculty members and immediate family.
MINNESOTA	U. of MN system: faculty tuition is waived. State U. System: tuition waived up to 24 credit hours per year per family. Two-year system: tuition waived up to 8 credit hours per quarter per family.
MONTANA	Faculty may take up to 6 credit hours at no charge. No waivers for immediate family. Same policies apply for nonresidents [1].
NEVADA	Faculty and immediate family may take up to 6 credit hours at a reduced fee. Same policy applies for nonresidents.
NEW MEXICO	Institutions may waive tuition for faculty. Policies vary by institution.
NORTH DAKOTA	Faculty may take one course per term at no charge. No waivers for immediate family.
OREGON	Reduced course fees for faculty. No reduced fees for immediate family [4].
SOUTH DAKOTA	Faculty may take up to 5 credit hours at 1/2 charge. No waivers for immediate family.
UTAH	Institutions may waive tuition for faculty. Policies vary by institution.
WASHINGTON	Nonresident tuition differential is waived for faculty members.
WYOMING	Faculty may take up to 3 credit hours at no charge. Half of the resident tuition is waived for spouses. No waivers for children. Same policies apply for nonresidents [1].

[1] Nonresident tuition differential is waived when applicable.
[2] Faculty and spouses are subject to $25 registration fee. Dependents required to pay 25% of registration fee.
[3] Eligibility is determined by institutions.
[4] Two-year institutions allow tuition waivers. Policies vary by institution.

Table 11: STATE POLICIES FOR SCHOLARSHIPS OR TUITION WAIVERS FOR STUDENTS IN TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

State	No Policy	Policy	Summary of Policy
ALASKA	X		
ARIZONA		X	Two options: (1) loans up to $5,000 per year for those who agree to teach for two years in at-risk state school district, or (2) Repayment of federal loan(s) up to $2,500 per year for each year of full-time employment in designated state school district.
CALIFORNIA		X	Up to $8,000 in outstanding educational loan balances assumed in return for service as a state public school teacher in either designated subject matters or at-risk schools [1]. In some cases nonresident tuition is waived for one year for students in teacher education programs.
COLORADO	X		
HAWAII		X	Tuition waiver to students who agree to pursue an academic curriculum and to teach in Hawaii's public schools.
IDAHO		X	Undergraduate loan forgiveness in exchange for two years teaching in Idaho public schools.
MINNESOTA	X		
MONTANA	X		
NEVADA		X	State-funded merit-based scholarships available to students enrolled in teacher training programs at University of Nevada, Reno and University of Nevada, Las Vegas.
NEW MEXICO	X		
NORTH DAKO	X		
OREGON		X	Merit-based awards available to juniors and seniors entering the teaching profession in Portland.
SOUTH DAKOTA		X	Merit-based scholarships, established by governing boards, are available on a limited basis.
UTAH		X	Teaching scholarships available in return for teaching service in state public schools.
WASHINGTON		X	Loan forgiveness for students who teach in state rural areas.
WYOMING		X	Merit-based scholarships available: full tuition, fees, room and board.

[1] Applicants must meet eligibility criteria.

established a loan forgiveness program for students who teach in rural areas. Wyoming has competitive "Superior Student in Education Scholarships" which provide for full tuition, fees, room and board without a teaching obligation.

Pre-Paid Tuition Plans

According to a 1989 ECS survey, 30 states have adopted one or two basic models of tuition assistance programs: state-sponsored prepaid (or guaranteed) tuition plans and college savings bond plans. The guaranteed tuition plans allow prepayment of tuition and mandatory fees according to a schedule based on the recipient's age and projected date of matriculation, and guarantee that tuition and fees will not increase above the current or some other specified level. The appeal of a guaranteed tuition plan is that it allows one to lock-up a tuition rate and gives the security of tuition "paid-in-full." However, these plans effectively are limited to middle and upper-middle income families who can afford to invest a significant amount of money at one time.

College savings bonds generally are marketed to low and middle income families as a means of saving for their children's college education. The bonds are usually in the form of tax-exempt, zero-coupon bonds that pay interest at maturity rather than at six-month intervals, and are sold at discount rates. In addition to encouraging families to save for college, educational savings bonds present less risk to states than do prepaid plans in terms of uncertain financial liability since they do not guarantee a specific tuition rate.

Only two western states, Alaska[10] and Wyoming, offer guaranteed tuition plans at this time. California, Colorado,[11] Hawaii, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington all have college savings bond programs. Several other states are considering proposals for pre-paid tuition plans or savings bond programs.

A pre-paid tuition plan is being reviewed by the legislature in California for the University of California system and for two-year institutions. Prepayment plans have been discussed in Montana and Nevada but are on hold at present. Legislators in Oregon and Utah also have shown interest in pre-paid tuition plans.

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[10] Program will be activated in early 1991.

[11] Legislation for savings bonds has been passed but bonds have not been issued to date.

SECTION III

TUITION AND FEE LEVELS IN THE WEST

This section provides a brief discussion of current tuition and fee levels for full-year, full-time attendance at public four-year and two-year institutions of higher education in 16 western states. As in previous reports in this series, data are presented by state and for institutions within each state. In an effort to provide a wider range of data to state and higher education policymakers and planners, this report examines tuition and fee levels from three perspectives not included in past reports:

(1) Trends over one-, five-, and ten-year periods

(2) Changes in tuition and fee charges since 1980-81 in "constant" (1980) dollars[12]

(3) Classification of institutions by Carnegie type[13].

Definitions

Tuition is defined as the basic, comprehensive, multipurpose charge all students are required to pay as a condition of enrollment at the institution. This charge may or may not be known as tuition. Data are reported as the total dollar amount paid by a full-time student for a full academic year –two semesters, three quarters, or two trimesters.

Fees are defined as institutional charges that a majority of full-time students are required to pay in addition to tuition. These data also are reported for full academic year attendance.

Three states, California, Idaho, and Nevada, charge tuition to nonresident students, but not to resident students; residents pay educational or instructional fees rather than tuition. To maintain consistency, instructional fees are included as tuition and required fees. Also included are other incidental fees if these fees are mandatory. Many of these fees are used to support various student services. For resident students at two-year institutions in California, only the uniform state fee is reported. Using these definitions, this report provides reasonably comparable figures for the average tuition and required fee costs to full-year, full-time students.

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[12]The conversion of reported tuition data into constant dollars controls for the effects of inflation and permits a more realistic analysis of the effective increase in tuition and fees during the last decade. See Appendix A for the procedure to convert annual dollars to constant dollars.

[13]An explanation of the Carnegie classification system for higher education institutions is provided in Appendix B.

This report also provides summary discussions of tuition and fee charges for public higher education in the western region. Detailed tables which present current charges at individual institutions, comparisons to 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81, and percent changes for one-, five-, and ten-years are provided for the following categories.

In four-year institutions:

1. Resident undergraduates
2. Nonresident undergraduates
3. Resident graduate students
4. Nonresident graduate students

In two-year institutions:

5. Resident in-district students
6. Resident out-of-district students (collected since 1988-89 only)
7. Nonresident students (collected since 1988-89 only)

Average Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West

The following discussion of tuition and fees in the West is based on summary data which are drawn from the detailed tables. Although summary data are useful in describing both the current situation in the states and the region and changes over the decade, they can mask important variations among institutions.

Trends in Tuition: Annual Dollars[14]

On average, tuition and fees[15] at public four-year institutions increased by about 9 percent from 1989-90 to 1990-91. The increase was highest in nonresident undergraduate tuition (9.6 percent) and lowest in resident undergraduate tuition (8.5 percent). The increase in tuition dollars was $459 and $121, respectively. Nonresident graduate tuition rose $477, an increase of 9.4 percent, while resident graduate tuition increased by $155 (9.5 percent) since 1989-90.

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[14]The actual tuition and fee charges reported by the states for each year.

[15]Tuition and fee charges will be referred to as "tuition". It is understood that mandatory fees and fees that the majority of students are required to pay are included.

On average, tuition and fees at public four-year institutions increased approximately 45 percent from 1985-86 to 1990-91: resident undergraduate tuition increased by 37.3 percent, resident graduate by 41.9 percent, nonresident undergraduate by 45.8 percent, and nonresident graduate tuition by 48.6 percent. Over the decade of the 1980s the average increase was approximately 150 percent: resident graduate tuition increased the most (by 165 percent); nonresident undergraduate tuition changed the least (by 143.3 percent). Both nonresident graduate and resident undergraduate tuition increased by about 150 percent (150.2 percent and 149.0 percent, respectively).

Among the two-year institutions, average tuition for residents, both in-district and out-of-district increased by 7.2 percent since 1989-90; average nonresident tuition increased by 4.4 percent. For the 1990-91 academic year, resident in-district students will pay $973, on average, while resident out-of-district students will pay about $1,232 and nonresidents will pay $2,967. For resident in-district students the average five-year change (1985-86 to 1990-91) was 37.6 percent, and the average change over the decade of the 1980s was 155.8 percent. These data are presented in Table 12 and the yearly trends in tuition since 1980-81 are illustrated in Figure 1.

The distribution of changes in tuition among the four-year institutions are presented in Figures 2, 3, and 4. These figures show that the vast majority of institutions increased tuition by 5 to 10 percent since 1989-90, between 20 to 60 percent between 1985-86 and 1990-91, and between 100 and 200 percent from 1980-81 to 1990-91.

Trends in Tuition: Constant Dollars

Although inflation[16] has contributed significantly to the increases in tuition during the last 10 years, tuition levels have increased at rates substantially higher than the inflation rate. The CPI figures presented in Appendix A indicate that the inflation rate for 1980 to 1990 was 58 percent. Tuition, on the other hand, has increased by 143 to 165 percent since 1980-81, about two and one-half times the inflation rate.

When the effects of inflation are controlled for the period 1980-81 to 1990-91, tuition still increased at rates of 57.3 percent for resident undergraduates, 67.5 percent for resident graduate students, 53.7 percent for nonresident undergraduates, 58.1 percent for nonresident graduate students, and

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[16]Changes in the CPI are used as the indicators of "inflation" in this report. The Current Price Indices for the years 1980 through 1990 are used to convert "annual dollars" to "constant dollars" (see Appendix A for an explanation of the conversion procedure).

61.6 percent for resident in-district students in two-year institutions. Tuition levels in constant dollars (1980) are presented in Table 13. These represent estimates of what tuition charges would have been had there been no inflation since 1980. Figure 5 illustrates the yearly trends in constant dollars (1980).

The effects of five and 10 years of inflation can be illustrated by comparing the percent increases in tuition since 1985-86 and since 1980-81 in terms of constant 1980 dollars (see Table 13) and annual dollars (see Table 12):

	5-Year Change		10-Year Change	
	Constant $	Annual $	Constant $	Annual $
Resident Undergraduate	13.3%	37.3%	57.3%	149.0%
Resident Graduate	17.1%	41.9%	67.5%	165.0%
Nonresident Undergraduate	20.3%	45.8%	53.7%	143.3%
Nonresident Graduate	22.6%	48.6%	58.1%	150.2%
2-Year Resident In-District[17]	13.5%	37.6%	61.6%	155.8%

Another way to review the increases in tuition is to estimate what average tuition would be had it increased at the same rate as inflation over the 10-year period. Since the CPI increased by 58 percent between 1980 and 1990, multiplying average tuition in 1980-81 by 1.58 will give an approximation of what tuition would have been in 1990-91 were inflation the single cause of the increase. For the four-year institutions, resident undergraduate tuition would have been $986, resident graduate tuition $1,063, nonresident undergraduate tuition $3,416, and nonresident graduate tuition $3,497. These "inflation only" figures compare to the actual 1990-91 average tuition of $1,553, $1,783, $5,260, and $5,539, respectively.

At the two-year institutions, average tuition for resident in-district students would be only $600, as opposed to $973, had inflation been the only factor in tuition increases.

[17]Data on resident out-of-district/county and nonresident tuition in two-year institutions were not collected prior to 1988-89.

TABLE 12: AVERAGE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS							
Resident Undergraduate	1,553	1,432	1,131	624	8.5%	37.3%	149.0%
Resident Graduate	1,783	1,628	1,257	673	9.5%	41.9%	165.0%
Nonresident Undergraduate	5,260	4,801	3,608	2,162	9.6%	45.8%	143.3%
Nonresident Graduate	5,539	5,062	3,727	2,213	9.4%	48.6%	150.2%
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS							
Resident In-District	973	907	707	380	7.2%	37.6%	155.8%
Resident Out-of-District [1]	1,232	1,150	—	—	7.2%	—	—
Nonresident [1]	2,967	2,841	—	—	4.4%	—	—

[1] Data on nonresident and resident out-of-district tuitions were not collected prior to 1988-89.

Figure 1: TUITION IN ANNUAL DOLLARS: REGIONAL AVERAGES, 1980-81 TO 1990-91

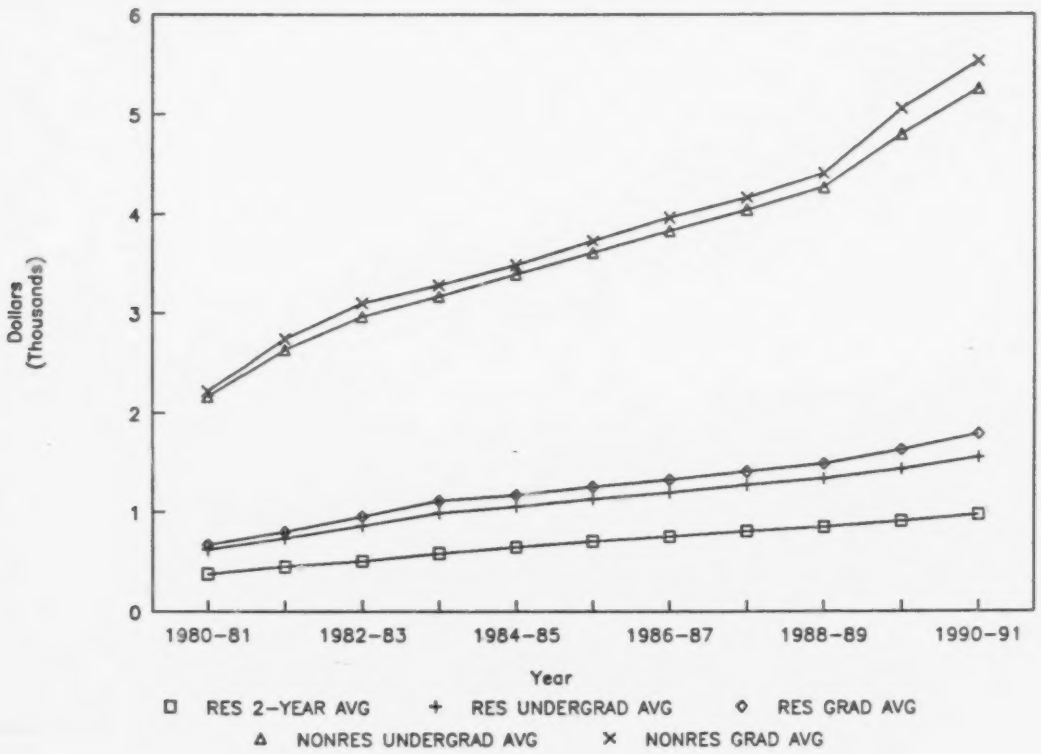


Figure 2: CHANGES IN TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1989-90 TO 1990-91

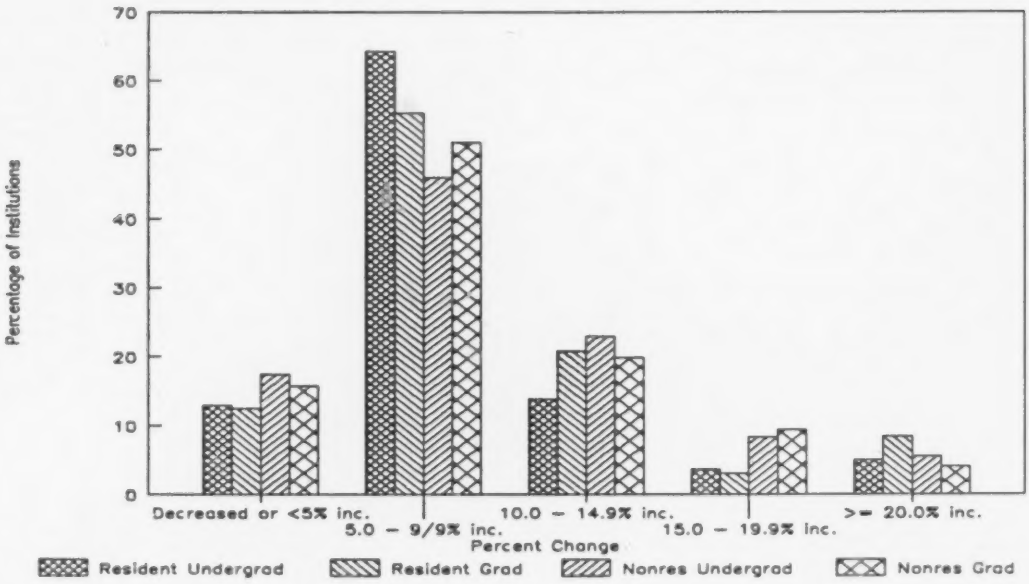


Figure 3: CHANGES IN TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1985-86 TO 1990-91

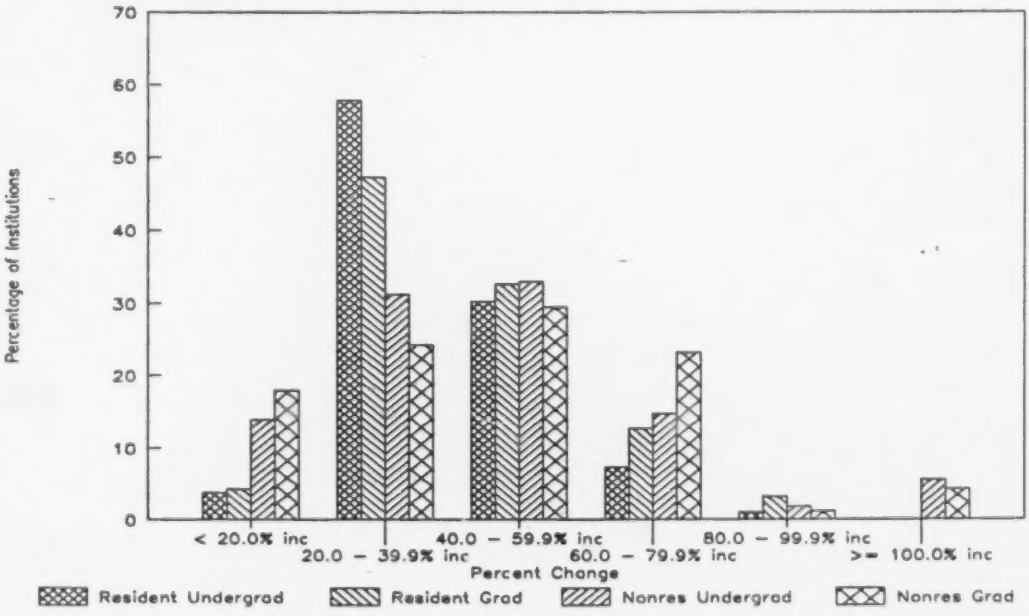


Figure 4: CHANGES IN TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1980-81 TO 1990-91

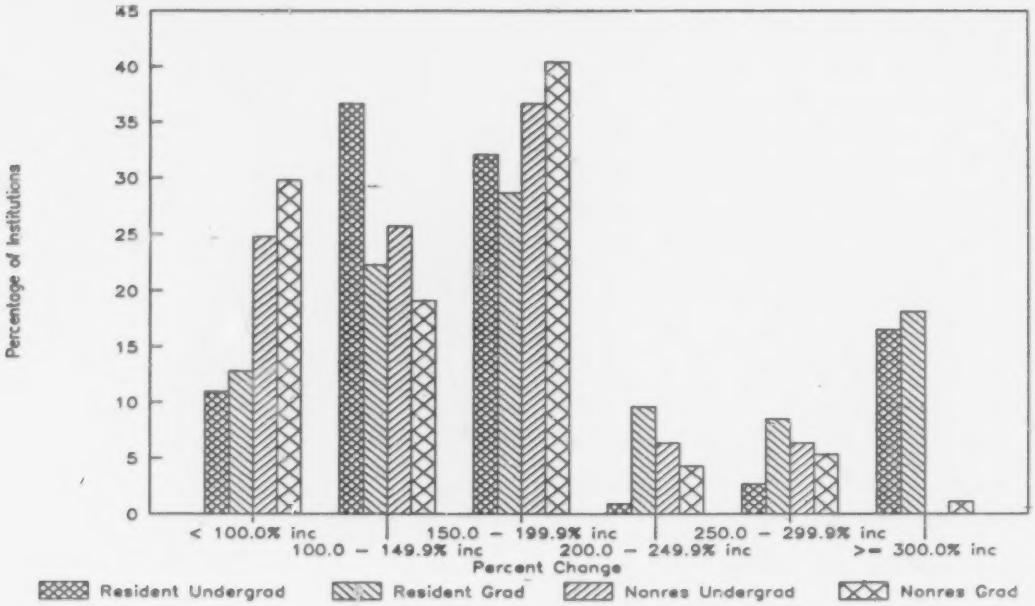
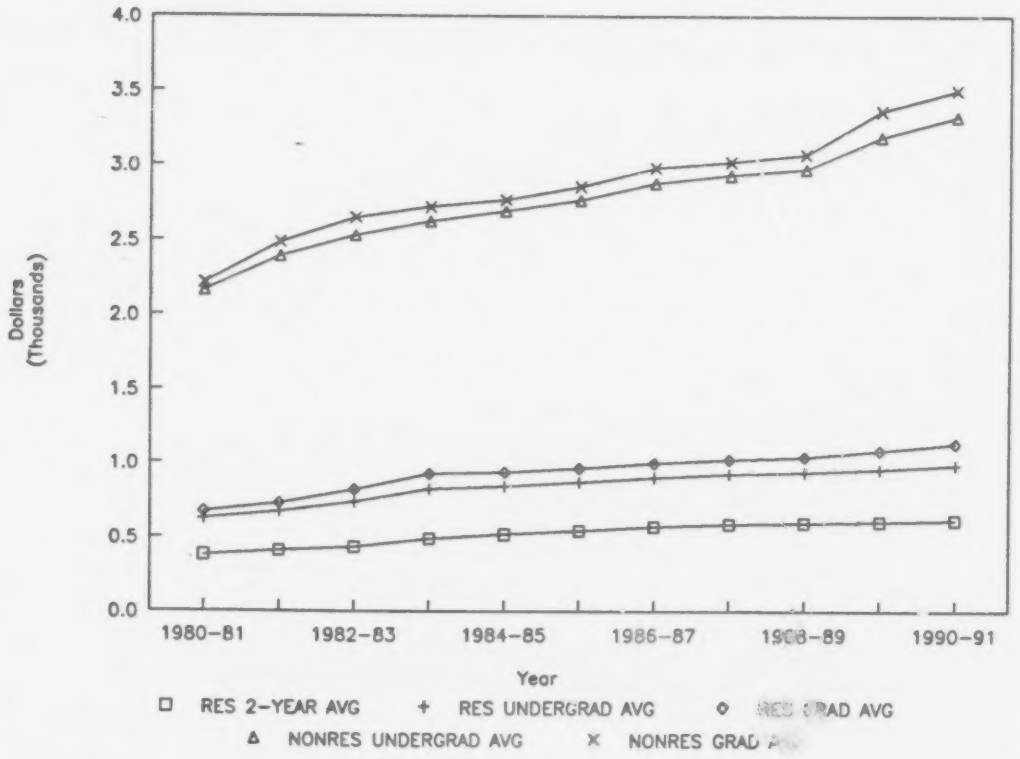


Table 13: AVERAGE TUITION AND FEES IN CONSTANT (1980) DOLLARS AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86 and 1980-81.

					Percent Change		
	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	1989-90 to 1990-91	1985-86 to 1990-91	1980-81 to 1990-91
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS							
Resident Undergraduate	961	951	866	624	3.1%	13.3%	57.3%
Resident Graduate	1,127	1,082	962	673	4.1%	17.1%	67.5%
Nonresident Undergraduate	3,324	3,190	2,763	2,162	4.2%	20.3%	53.7%
Nonresident Graduate	3,500	3,364	2,854	2,213	4.1%	22.6%	58.1%
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS							
Resident In-District	615	603	542	380	1.9%	13.5%	61.6%
Resident Out-of-District [1]	779	764	——	——	1.9%	——	——
Nonresident [1]	1,875	1,888	——	——	-0.7%	——	——

[1] Data on nonresident and resident out-of-district tuitions were not collected prior to 1988-89.

Figure 5: TUITION IN CONSTANT (1980) DOLLARS: REGIONAL AVERAGES, 1980-81 TO 1990-91



Tuition and Fees in Public Four-Year Institutions in the West–State Averages

This section of the report presents a brief analysis of state average tuition in the four-year institutions. The analysis is based on actual tuition levels reported by the states. A constant dollar analysis for institutions or state averages is not provided[18]. State average tuition tables (Tables 14, 16, 18, 20) and tables for institutions within each state (Tables 15, 17, 19, 21) follow.

Trends in Tuition and Fees

The change in average tuition across states ranges from a decrease in tuition at the non-research institutions in Montana and no change in tuition at Hawaii's institutions, to double digit increases for students in several states in the region (see Tables 14-21). Overall, students in North Dakota experienced the largest increases since 1989-90.

States exhibiting the smallest and largest percent changes in average tuition charges over the five- and 10-year periods are listed below:

	Resident				Nonresident			
	Undergraduate		Graduate		Undergraduate		Graduate	
	5yr	10yr	5yr	10yr	5yr	10yr	5yr	10yr
Smallest	ID	NV,WY	ID	WY	ID	OR,SD	ID	MT,ID
Largest	ND	CA,ND	NM, ND	CA,WA	ND	ND	ND	ND

In general, students at Idaho institutions have experienced the lowest increases in tuition and students in North Dakota institutions the highest[19].

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[18]The Current Price Indices on which the constant dollar summary analysis was based and the formula for calculating the constant dollars are provided in Appendix A so that the reader may convert any of the reported tuition to constant dollars.

[19]It is important when reviewing the five- and 10-year percent increases to consider also the state's average tuition for the 1980-81 base year. For example, the 10-year increase for Hawaii resident undergraduate students is 304 percent at the non-research institutions and 175 percent at the University of Hawaii, Manoa. These increases are larger than the average change of 149.8 percent for all institutions. However, the tuition in 1980-81 was $253 and $481, respectively, which are well below the average tuition level of $622 for that year. Although the percent increases in Hawaii during the decade are significant and at the high end of the distribution for all states, the tuition for 1990-91 was $1,020 at the non-research institutions and $1,327 at the University of Hawaii, Manoa–$226 to $533 less than the simple average for all institutions. For Hawaii's institutions, there has been no increase in tuition rates since 1989-90.

Table 14: RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST: STATE AVERAGES, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Simple Average by Type of Institution (Number of Institutions)	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
ALASKA							
University of Alaska (3)	1,385	1,258	947	478	10.1%	46.3%	189.8%
ARIZONA							
Universities (3)	1,509	1,362	990	600	10.8%	52.4%	151.5%
CALIFORNIA							
California Maritime Academy (1)	1,310	1,154	1,058	901	13.5%	23.8%	45.4%
California State University (19)	920	845	666	219	8.9%	38.1%	319.3%
University of California (9)	1,820	1,634	1,326	776	11.4%	37.2%	134.6%
COLORADO*							
Colorado School of Mines (1)	3,892	3,672	2,880	1,426	6.0%	35.1%	172.9%
Colorado State University and University of Colorado, Boulder (2)	2,237	2,075	1,590	912	7.8%	40.7%	145.4%
Other Institutions (9)	1,565	1,459	1,123	683	7.3%	39.5%	129.2%
HAWAII							
University of Hawaii, Manoa (1)	1,327	1,327	910	481	0.0%	45.8%	175.9%
Other Institutions (2)	1,020	1,020	710	365	0.0%	43.7%	179.5%
IDAHO							
Universities (3)	1,164	1,100	1,036	479	5.8%	12.3%	142.8%
Lewis-Clark State College (1)	1,120	1,040	1,008	382	7.7%	11.1%	193.2%
MINNESOTA							
University of Minnesota (3)	2,745	2,527	2,109	1,193	8.6%	30.2%	130.1%
Other Institutions (7)	1,885	1,770	1,519	714	6.5%	24.1%	164.0%
MONTANA							
Montana State University and University of Montana (2)	1,432	1,412	1,086	604	1.4%	31.9%	137.1%
Other Institutions (4)	1,310	1,316	913	488	-0.4%	43.5%	168.5%
NEVADA							
University of Nevada (2)	1,380	1,200	1,080	720	15.0%	27.8%	91.7%
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico State University and University of Mexico (2)	1,471	1,379	908	686	6.6%	62.0%	114.4%
Other Institutions (4)	1,203	1,126	700	541	6.8%	71.7%	122.3%
NORTH DAKOTA							
North Dakota State University and University of North Dakota (2)	1,998	1,690	1,131	651	18.2%	76.7%	206.9%
Other Institutions (4)	1,659	1,351	1,031	593	22.8%	61.0%	179.8%
OREGON							
Universities (3)	1,920	1,740	1,469	942	10.3%	30.7%	103.8%
Oregon Health Sciences University (1)	2,952	2,446	1,894	1,052	20.7%	55.9%	180.6%
Other Institutions (4)	1,823	1,700	1,447	930	7.2%	26.0%	96.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
South Dakota State University and University of South Dakota (2)	1,856	1,773	1,411	875	4.7%	31.6%	112.2%
Other Institutions (4)	1,721	1,643	1,326	841	4.7%	29.8%	104.5%
UTAH							
Universities (2)	1,742	1,635	1,203	744	6.5%	44.8%	134.1%
Other Institutions (2)	1,374	1,275	937	627	7.8%	46.7%	119.1%
WASHINGTON							
Washington State University and University of Washington (2)	1,953	1,827	1,605	687	6.9%	21.7%	184.5%
Regional Universities and Evergreen State College (4)	1,611	1,518	1,212	618	6.1%	32.9%	160.7%
WYOMING							
University of Wyoming (1)	1,148	1,003	721	592	14.5%	59.2%	93.9%
SIMPLE AVERAGE--ALL INSTITUTIONS*	1,553	1,432	1,131	624	8.5%	37.3%	149.0%

* Simple averages do not include the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center which has separate rates for each field.

Table 15: RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
ALASKA [1]							
University of Alaska Anchorage	1,270	1,150	888	452	10.4%	43.0%	181.0%
University of Alaska Fairbanks	1,660	1,512	1,078	572	9.8%	54.0%	190.2%
University of Alaska Southeast	1,226	1,112	874	410	10.3%	40.3%	199.0%
ARIZONA							
Arizona State University	1,509	1,362	990	600	10.8%	52.4%	151.5%
Northern Arizona University	1,509	1,362	990	600	10.8%	52.4%	151.5%
University of Arizona	1,509	1,362	990	600	10.8%	52.4%	151.5%
CALIFORNIA [2]							
California Maritime Academy	1,310	1,154	1,058	901	13.5%	23.8%	45.4%
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	856	784	642	214	9.2%	33.3%	300.0%
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	1,025	953	680	232	7.6%	50.7%	341.8%
California State University, Bakersfield	897	825	621	192	8.7%	44.4%	367.2%
California State University, Chico	910	836	685	232	8.9%	32.8%	292.2%
California State University, Dominguez Hills	871	790	632	212	10.3%	37.8%	310.8%
California State University, Fresno	912	840	696	220	8.6%	31.0%	314.5%
California State University, Fullerton	952	880	687	228	8.2%	38.6%	317.5%
California State University, Hayward	895	823	629	212	8.7%	42.3%	322.2%
California State University, Long Beach	890	818	654	218	8.8%	36.1%	308.3%
California State University, Los Angeles	894	822	639	212	8.8%	39.9%	321.7%
California State University, Northridge	972	900	691	232	8.0%	40.7%	319.0%
California State University, Sacramento	892	820	651	212	8.8%	37.0%	320.8%
California State University, San Bernardino	912	840	660	212	8.6%	38.2%	330.2%
California State University, Stanislaus	916	834	679	212	9.8%	34.9%	332.1%
Humboldt State University	939	867	684	227	8.3%	37.3%	313.7%
San Diego State University	962	846	661	224	13.7%	45.5%	329.5%
San Francisco State University	896	824	669	231	8.7%	33.9%	287.9%
San Jose State University	974	902	723	222	8.0%	34.7%	338.7%
Sonoma State University	918	846	679	226	8.5%	35.2%	306.2%
University of California, Berkeley	1,999	1,571	1,347	767	27.2%	48.4%	160.6%
University of California, Davis	1,780	1,607	1,286	770	10.8%	38.4%	131.2%
University of California, Irvine	1,874	1,727	1,336	768	8.5%	40.3%	144.0%
University of California, Los Angeles	1,681	1,533	1,295	759	9.7%	29.8%	121.5%
University of California, Riverside	1,693	1,545	1,307	774	9.6%	29.5%	118.7%
University of California, San Diego	1,813	1,665	1,346	748	8.9%	34.7%	142.4%
University of California, San Francisco	1,927	1,755	1,329	782	9.8%	45.0%	146.4%
University of California, Santa Barbara	1,721	1,567	1,304	784	9.8%	32.0%	119.5%
University of California, Santa Cruz	1,892	1,733	1,388	831	9.2%	36.3%	127.7%
COLORADO							
Adams State College	1,444	1,350	1,106	734	7.0%	30.6%	96.7%
Colorado School of Mines	3,892	3,672	2,880	1,426	6.0%	35.1%	172.9%
Colorado State University	2,217	2,090	1,563	828	6.1%	41.8%	167.8%
Fort Lewis College	1,420	1,348	990	625	5.3%	43.4%	127.2%
Mesa State College	1,432	1,328	1,086	716	7.8%	31.9%	100.0%
Metropolitan State College	1,321	1,218	944	593	8.5%	39.9%	122.8%
University of Colorado, Boulder [3]	2,256	2,060	1,617	995	9.5%	39.5%	126.7%
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs [3] [4]	1,858	1,688	1,220	558	10.1%	52.3%	233.0%
University of Colorado, Denver [3]	1,651	1,458	1,048	624	13.2%	57.5%	164.6%
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center [5]							
University of Northern Colorado	1,820	1,726	1,362	789	5.4%	33.6%	130.7%
University of Southern Colorado	1,601	1,537	1,196	781	4.2%	33.9%	105.0%
Western State College	1,542	1,480	1,151	727	4.2%	34.0%	112.1%

Table 15: RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
HAWAII							
University of Hawaii, Hilo [6]	1,200	1,200	790	330	0.0%	51.9%	263.6%
University of Hawaii, Manoa	1,327	1,327	910	481	0.0%	45.8%	175.9%
University of Hawaii, West Oahu	840	840	630	400	0.0%	33.3%	110.0%
IDAHO							
Boise State University	1,165	1,115	1,058	478	4.5%	10.1%	143.7%
Idaho State University	1,160	1,086	1,040	470	6.8%	11.5%	146.8%
Lewis-Clark State College	1,120	1,040	1,008	382	7.7%	11.1%	193.2%
University of Idaho	1,166	1,098	1,010	490	6.2%	15.4%	138.0%
MINNESOTA							
Bemidji State University	1,885	1,770	1,519	714	6.5%	24.1%	164.0%
Mankato State University	1,885	1,770	1,519	714	6.5%	24.1%	164.0%
Metropolitan State University	1,885	1,770	1,519	714	6.5%	24.1%	164.0%
Moorhead State University	1,885	1,770	1,519	714	6.5%	24.1%	164.0%
Saint Cloud State University	1,885	1,770	1,519	714	6.5%	24.1%	164.0%
Southwest State University	1,885	1,770	1,519	714	6.5%	24.1%	164.0%
University of Minnesota, Duluth [7]	2,745	2,527	2,109	1,193	8.6%	30.2%	130.1%
University of Minnesota, Morris [7]	2,745	2,527	2,109	1,193	8.6%	30.2%	130.1%
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities [7]	2,745	2,527	2,109	1,193	8.6%	30.2%	130.1%
Winona State University	1,885	1,770	1,519	714	6.5%	24.1%	164.0%
MONTANA [8]							
Eastern Montana College	1,389	1,308	981	519	6.2%	41.6%	167.6%
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	1,306	1,270	916	482	2.8%	42.6%	171.0%
Montana State University	1,390	1,376	1,113	573	1.0%	24.9%	142.6%
Northern Montana College	1,272	1,272	849	477	0.0%	49.8%	166.7%
University of Montana	1,474	1,448	1,059	635	1.8%	39.2%	132.1%
Western Montana College of the University of Montana [9]	1,274	1,414	907	474	-9.9%	40.5%	168.8%
NEVADA							
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	1,380	1,200	1,080	720	15.0%	27.8%	91.7%
University of Nevada, Reno	1,380	1,200	1,080	720	15.0%	27.8%	91.7%
NEW MEXICO							
Eastern New Mexico University	1,230	1,140	786	619	7.9%	56.5%	98.7%
New Mexico Highlands University	1,174	1,104	599	474	6.3%	96.0%	147.7%
New Mexico Institute of Minining and Technology	1,392	1,295	816	633	7.5%	70.6%	119.9%
New Mexico State University	1,488	1,386	919	708	7.4%	61.9%	110.2%
University of New Mexico	1,453	1,372	896	664	5.9%	62.2%	118.8%
Western New Mexico University	1,014	966	600	438	5.0%	69.0%	131.5%
NORTH DAKOTA							
Dickinson State University	1,659	1,359	1,053	610	22.1%	57.5%	172.0%
Mayville State University	1,685	1,385	1,023	601	21.7%	64.7%	180.4%
Minot State University	1,653	1,323	1,008	568	24.9%	64.0%	191.0%
North Dakota State University	1,956	1,656	1,095	534	18.1%	78.6%	266.3%
University of North Dakota	2,040	1,724	1,167	768	18.3%	74.8%	165.6%
Valley City State University	1,638	1,338	1,038	592	22.4%	57.8%	176.7%
OREGON							
Eastern Oregon State College	1,764	1,662	1,422	900	6.1%	24.1%	96.0%
Oregon Institute of Technology	1,890	1,761	1,466	958	7.3%	28.9%	97.7%
Oregon Health Sciences University [10]	2,952	2,446	1,894	1,052	20.7%	55.9%	180.6%
Oregon State University	1,878	1,707	1,449	924	10.0%	29.6%	103.2%
Portland State University	1,917	1,731	1,470	933	10.7%	30.4%	105.5%
Southern Oregon State College	1,824	1,692	1,473	942	7.8%	23.8%	93.6%
University of Oregon	1,965	1,782	1,487	969	10.3%	32.1%	102.8%
Western Oregon State College	1,812	1,686	1,427	921	7.5%	27.0%	96.7%

Table 15: RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Black Hills State University	1,687	1,633	1,312	849	3.3%	28.6%	98.7%
Dakota State University	1,685	1,600	1,339	832	5.3%	25.8%	102.5%
Northern State University	1,643	1,559	1,263	823	5.4%	30.1%	99.6%
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	1,868	1,781	1,390	861	4.9%	34.4%	117.0%
South Dakota State University	1,832	1,737	1,389	879	5.5%	31.9%	108.4%
University of South Dakota	1,880	1,809	1,432	870	3.9%	31.3%	116.1%
UTAH							
Southern Utah University [11]	1,350	1,242	922	621	8.7%	46.4%	117.4%
University of Utah	1,884	1,769	1,335	786	6.5%	41.1%	139.7%
Utah State University	1,599	1,500	1,071	702	6.6%	49.3%	127.8%
Weber State University [11]	1,398	1,308	951	633	6.9%	47.0%	120.9%
WASHINGTON							
Central Washington University	1,611	1,518	1,212	618	6.1%	32.9%	160.7%
Eastern Washington University	1,611	1,518	1,212	618	6.1%	32.9%	160.7%
Evergreen State College	1,611	1,518	1,212	618	6.1%	32.9%	160.7%
University of Washington	1,953	1,827	1,605	687	6.9%	21.7%	184.3%
Washington State University	1,953	1,827	1,605	686	6.9%	21.7%	184.7%
Western Washington University	1,611	1,518	1,212	618	6.1%	32.9%	160.7%
WYOMING							
University of Wyoming	1,148	1,003	721	592	14.5%	59.2%	93.9%

[1] A resident undergraduate is charged $46 per credit hour to a maximum of $1,196 per year based on 13 credit hours per semester. Resident students enrolled at rural branch campuses are charged $39 per credit hour for lower division courses only. All other differences among campuses are a reflection of variations in required fees.

[2] Tuition and fees at California State University, San Marcos, which opened in 1990-91, are not reported and not included in state or regional averages. Resident undergraduate tuition and fees for 1990-91 are $791.

[3] Higher rates apply to certain fields.

[4] Upper division undergraduate students pay a higher tuition rate.

[5] University of Colorado Health Sciences Center has separate rates for each field.

[6] Tuition and fees for upper division undergraduates are reported; lower division undergraduate tuition rates are the same as those for the community colleges.

[7] University of Minnesota undergraduate tuition and fee rates represent an average of lower and upper division rates.

[8] In Montana students taking a "minimum" full-time course load of 12 to 13 credit hours pay lower tuition than students taking a "typical" full-time load of 14 to 18 credit hours. Tuition for a "typical" full-time load of 15 credit hours is reported here.

[9] The lower tuition and fee rate at Western Montana College for 1990-91 reflects a reduction in the mandatory health insurance fee.

[10] Represents rates for undergraduate nursing students.

[11] Name changed from college to university effective January, 1991.

Table 16: RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST: STATE AVERAGES, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Simple Average by Type of Institution (Number of Institutions)	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
ALASKA							
University of Alaska (3)	1,809	1,696	1,277	685	6.7%	41.7%	164.3%
ARIZONA							
Universities (3)	1,509	1,362	990	600	10.8%	52.4%	151.5%
CALIFORNIA							
California State University (19)	920	845	666	219	8.9%	38.1%	319.3%
University of California (9)	2,106	1,698	1,370	817	24.0%	53.7%	157.9%
COLORADO*							
Colorado School of Mines (1)	3,892	3,672	2,880	1,426	6.0%	35.1%	172.9%
Colorado State University and University of Colorado, Boulder (2)	2,602	2,411	1,777	946	7.9%	46.4%	175.0%
Other Institutions (5)	1,962	1,817	1,300	725	8.0%	51.0%	170.5%
HAWAII							
University of Hawaii, Manoa (1)	1,557	1,557	1,056	582	0.0%	47.4%	167.5%
IDAHO							
Universities (3)	1,528	1,440	1,370	569	6.1%	11.5%	168.3%
MINNESOTA							
Universities (2)	3,440	3,275	2,552	1,389	5.0%	34.8%	147.7%
Other Institutions (7)	1,819	1,653	1,329	578	10.0%	36.9%	214.7%
MONTANA							
Universities (2)	1,352	1,332	1,086	604	1.5%	24.5%	123.8%
Other Institutions (4)	1,231	1,238	913	488	-0.6%	34.7%	152.2%
NEVADA							
University of Nevada (2)	960	800	656	384	20.0%	46.3%	150.0%
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico State University and University of Mexico (2)	1,605	1,509	908	686	6.4%	76.9%	134.0%
Other Institutions (4)	1,303	1,220	700	541	6.8%	86.0%	140.8%
NORTH DAKOTA							
Universities (2)	2,208	1,900	1,293	755	16.2%	70.8%	192.6%
Minot State University (1)	2,187	1,857	1,275	697	17.8%	71.5%	213.8%
OREGON							
Universities (3)	2,778	2,520	2,150	1,413	10.2%	29.2%	96.6%
Oregon Health Sciences University (1)	3,795	3,063	2,409	1,523	23.9%	57.5%	149.2%
Other Institutions (3)	2,672	2,484	2,140	1,405	7.6%	24.9%	90.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
South Dakota State University and University of South Dakota (2)	2,004	1,917	1,562	1,008	4.5%	28.3%	98.9%
Other Institutions (4)	1,893	1,807	1,477	974	4.7%	28.1%	94.4%
UTAH							
Universities (2)	1,612	1,515	1,002	717	6.4%	60.9%	124.8%
Other Institutions (2)	1,479	1,373	951	633	7.8%	55.5%	133.6%
WASHINGTON							
University of Washington and Washington State University (2)	3,033	2,838	2,319	771	6.9%	30.8%	293.6%
Regional Universities and Evergreen State College (4)	2,604	2,457	1,710	684	6.0%	52.3%	280.7%
WYOMING							
University of Wyoming (1)	1,148	1,003	721	592	14.5%	59.2%	93.9%
SIMPLE AVERAGE—ALL INSTITUTIONS*	1,783	1,628	1,257	673	9.5%	41.9%	165.0%

* Simple averages do not include the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center which has separate rates for each field.

Table 17: RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
ALASKA [1]							
University of Alaska Anchorage	1,894	1,588	1,218	682	6.7%	39.1%	148.4%
University of Alaska Fairbanks	2,084	1,950	1,408	732	6.9%	48.0%	184.7%
University of Alaska Southeast	1,650	1,550	1,204	640	6.5%	37.0%	157.8%
ARIZONA							
Arizona State University	1,509	1,362	990	600	10.8%	52.4%	151.5%
Northern Arizona University	1,509	1,362	990	600	10.8%	52.4%	151.5%
University of Arizona	1,509	1,362	990	600	10.8%	52.4%	151.5%
CALIFORNIA [2]							
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	856	784	642	214	9.2%	33.3%	300.0%
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	1,025	953	680	232	7.6%	50.7%	341.8%
California State University, Bakersfield	897	825	621	192	8.7%	44.4%	367.2%
California State University, Chico	910	836	685	232	8.9%	32.8%	292.2%
California State University, Dominguez Hills	871	790	632	212	10.3%	37.8%	310.8%
California State University, Fresno	912	840	696	220	8.6%	31.0%	314.5%
California State University, Fullerton	952	880	687	228	8.2%	38.6%	317.5%
California State University, Hayward	895	823	629	212	8.7%	42.3%	322.2%
California State University, Long Beach	890	818	654	218	8.8%	36.1%	308.3%
California State University, Los Angeles	894	822	639	212	8.8%	39.9%	321.7%
California State University, Northridge	972	900	691	232	8.0%	40.7%	319.0%
California State University, Sacramento	892	820	651	212	8.8%	37.0%	320.8%
California State University, San Bernardino	912	840	660	212	8.6%	38.2%	330.2%
California State University, Stanislaus	916	834	679	212	9.8%	34.9%	332.1%
Humboldt State University	939	867	684	227	8.3%	37.3%	313.7%
San Diego State University	962	846	661	224	13.7%	45.5%	329.5%
San Francisco State University	896	824	669	231	8.7%	33.9%	287.9%
San Jose State University	974	902	723	222	8.0%	34.7%	338.7%
Sonoma State University	918	846	679	226	8.5%	35.2%	306.2%
University of California, Berkeley	1,989	1,751	1,407	826	13.6%	41.4%	140.8%
University of California, Davis	1,963	1,815	1,316	808	8.2%	49.2%	142.9%
University of California, Irvine	2,280	1,715	1,384	828	32.9%	64.7%	175.4%
University of California, Los Angeles	2,208	1,520	1,346	807	45.3%	64.0%	173.6%
University of California, Riverside	2,101	1,524	1,343	810	37.9%	56.4%	159.4%
University of California, San Diego	2,121	1,640	1,389	790	29.3%	52.7%	168.5%
University of California, San Francisco	1,927	1,755	1,366	782	9.8%	41.1%	146.4%
University of California, Santa Barbara	2,115	1,529	1,330	808	38.3%	59.0%	161.8%
University of California, Santa Cruz	2,248	2,033	1,448	891	10.6%	55.2%	152.3%
COLORADO							
Adams State College	1,666	1,558	1,146	760	6.9%	45.4%	119.2%
Colorado School of Mines	3,892	3,672	2,880	1,426	6.0%	35.1%	172.9%
Colorado State University	2,481	2,338	1,756	859	6.1%	41.3%	188.8%
University of Colorado, Boulder [3]	2,722	2,484	1,797	1,033	9.6%	51.5%	163.5%
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs [3] [4]	2,222	2,018	1,368	584	10.1%	62.4%	280.5%
University of Colorado, Denver [3]	2,227	2,002	1,366	654	11.2%	63.0%	240.5%
University of Colorado, Health Sciences Center [5]							
University of Northern Colorado	2,096	1,970	1,422	819	6.4%	47.4%	155.9%
University of Southern Colorado	1,601	1,537	1,196	810	4.2%	33.9%	97.7%
HAWAII							
University of Hawaii, Manoa	1,557	1,557	1,056	582	0.0%	47.4%	167.5%
IDAHO							
Boise State University	1,515	1,449	1,392	528	4.6%	8.8%	186.9%
Idaho State University	1,526	1,420	1,374	520	7.5%	11.1%	193.5%
University of Idaho	1,542	1,452	1,344	660	6.2%	14.7%	133.6%

Table 17: RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
MINNESOTA							
Bemidji State University	1,819	1,653	1,329	578	10.0%	36.9%	214.7%
Mankato State University	1,819	1,653	1,329	578	10.0%	36.9%	214.7%
Metropolitan State University	1,819	1,653	1,329	578	10.0%	36.9%	214.7%
Moorhead State University	1,819	1,653	1,329	578	10.0%	36.9%	214.7%
Saint Cloud State University	1,819	1,653	1,329	578	10.0%	36.9%	214.7%
Southwest State University	1,819	1,653	1,329	578	10.0%	36.9%	214.7%
University of Minnesota, Duluth	3,440	3,275	2,552	1,389	5.0%	34.8%	147.7%
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	3,440	3,275	2,552	1,389	5.0%	34.8%	147.7%
Winona State University	1,819	1,653	1,329	578	10.0%	36.9%	214.7%
MONTANA [6]							
Eastern Montana College	1,314	1,233	981	519	6.6%	33.9%	153.2%
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	1,212	1,184	916	482	2.4%	32.3%	151.5%
Montana State University	1,315	1,301	1,113	573	1.1%	18.1%	129.5%
Northern Montana College	1,197	1,197	849	477	0.0%	41.0%	150.9%
University of Montana	1,389	1,362	1,059	635	2.0%	31.2%	118.7%
Western Montana College of the University of Montana [7]	1,199	1,339	907	474	-10.5%	32.2%	153.0%
NEVADA							
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	960	800	656	384	20.0%	46.3%	150.0%
University of Nevada, Reno	960	800	656	384	20.0%	46.3%	150.0%
NEW MEXICO							
Eastern New Mexico University	1,362	1,266	786	619	7.6%	73.3%	120.0%
New Mexico Highlands University	1,174	1,104	599	474	6.3%	96.0%	147.7%
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	1,540	1,427	816	633	7.9%	88.7%	143.3%
New Mexico State University	1,608	1,506	919	708	6.8%	75.0%	127.1%
University of New Mexico	1,602	1,512	896	664	6.0%	78.8%	141.3%
Western New Mexico University	1,134	1,082	600	438	4.8%	89.0%	158.9%
NORTH DAKOTA							
Minot State University	2,187	1,857	1,275	697	17.8%	71.5%	213.8%
North Dakota State University	2,166	1,866	1,257	741	16.1%	72.3%	192.3%
University of North Dakota	2,250	1,934	1,329	768	16.3%	69.3%	193.0%
OREGON							
Eastern Oregon State College	2,682	2,508	2,157	1,410	6.9%	24.3%	90.2%
Oregon Health Sciences University [8]	3,795	3,063	2,409	1,523	23.9%	57.5%	149.2%
Oregon State University	2,736	2,487	2,130	1,395	10.0%	28.5%	96.1%
Portland State University	2,775	2,511	2,151	1,404	10.5%	29.0%	97.6%
Southern Oregon State College	2,673	2,475	2,154	1,413	8.0%	24.1%	89.2%
University of Oregon	2,823	2,562	2,168	1,440	10.2%	30.2%	96.0%
Western Oregon State College	2,661	2,469	2,108	1,392	7.8%	26.2%	91.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Black Hills State University	1,867	1,801	1,461	980	3.7%	27.8%	90.5%
Dakota State University	1,860	1,769	1,484	963	5.1%	25.3%	93.1%
Northern State University	1,828	1,735	1,412	953	5.4%	29.5%	91.8%
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	2,016	1,923	1,551	998	4.8%	30.0%	102.0%
South Dakota State University	1,981	1,884	1,541	1,012	5.1%	28.6%	95.8%
University of South Dakota	2,027	1,950	1,583	1,003	3.9%	28.0%	102.1%
UTAH							
Southern Utah University [9] [10]	1,452	1,338	——	——	8.5%	——	——
University of Utah	1,748	1,643	1,086	732	6.4%	61.0%	138.8%
Utah State University	1,476	1,386	918	702	6.5%	60.8%	110.3%
Weber State University [9]	1,506	1,407	951	633	7.0%	58.4%	137.9%

Table 17: RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
WASHINGTON							
Central Washington University	2,604	2,457	1,710	684	6.0%	52.3%	280.7%
Eastern Washington University	2,604	2,457	1,710	684	6.0%	52.3%	280.7%
Evergreen State College [11]	2,604	2,457	1,710	——	6.0%	52.3%	——
University of Washington	3,033	2,838	2,319	771	6.9%	30.8%	293.4%
Washington State University	3,033	2,838	2,319	770	6.9%	30.8%	293.9%
Western Washington University	2,604	2,457	1,710	684	6.0%	52.3%	280.7%
WYOMING							
University of Wyoming	1,148	1,003	721	592	14.5%	59.2%	93.9%

[1] A resident graduate student is charged $90 per credit hour to a maximum of $1,620 per year based on 9 credit hours per semester. Differences among the campuses are a reflection of variations in required fees.

[2] Tuition and fees at California State University, San Marcos, which opened in 1990-91, are not reported and not included in state or regional averages. Resident graduate tuition and fees for 1990-91 are $791.

[3] Higher rates apply to certain fields.

[4] Amounts reported are for 15 credit hours based on a per-credit-hour rate. The normal "full-tme" graduate course load at Colorado Springs is nine credit hours.

[5] University of Colorado Health Sciences Center has separate tuition rates for each field.

[6] Graduate students taking a "minimum" full-time course load of nine credit hours in Montana pay lower tuition than students taking a "typical" full-time load of 12 credit hours. Tuition for a "typical" full-time load of 12 credit hours is reported.

[7] The lower tuition and fee rate at Western Montana College for 1990-91 reflects a reduction in the mandatory health insurance fee.

[8] Represents rates for graduate nursing students.

[9] Name changed from college to university effective January, 1991.

[10] Southern Utah University did not have a graduate program until 1987-88.

[11] Evergreen State College did not have a graduate program until 1981-82.

Table 18: NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST: STATE AVERAGES, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

State Averages by Type of Institution (Number of Institutions)	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
ALASKA							
University of Alaska (3)	3,829	3,286	2,387	1,258	16.5%	60.4%	204.4%
ARIZONA							
Universities (3)	6,305	5,307	3,644	2,367	18.8%	73.0%	166.4%
CALIFORNIA							
California Maritime Academy (1)	4,287	3,814	2,876	2,356	12.4%	49.1%	82.0%
California State University (19)	7,090	6,515	4,446	2,379	8.8%	59.5%	198.0%
University of California (9)	8,238	7,433	5,142	3,176	10.8%	60.2%	159.3%
COLORADO*							
Colorado School of Mines (1)	10,164	9,588	7,682	4,708	6.0%	32.3%	115.9%
Colorado State University and University of Colorado, Boulder (2)	7,999	7,337	5,327	3,257	9.0%	50.2%	145.6%
Other Institutions (9)	4,967	4,594	3,818	2,586	8.1%	30.1%	93.6%
HAWAII							
University of Hawaii, Manoa (1)	3,777	3,777	3,120	1,156	0.0%	21.1%	226.7%
Other Institutions (2)	2,990	2,990	2,550	965	0.0%	17.3%	209.8%
IDAHO							
Universities (3)	3,277	3,100	2,969	1,913	5.7%	10.4%	71.3%
Lewis-Clark State College (1)	3,020	2,940	2,908	1,430	2.7%	3.9%	111.2%
MINNESOTA							
University of Minnesota (3)	6,336	5,817	5,239	2,924	8.9%	20.9%	116.7%
Other Institutions (7)	3,062	2,784	2,619	1,256	10.0%	16.9%	143.8%
MONTANA							
Montana State University and University of Montana (2)	3,505	3,485	2,850	1,972	0.6%	23.0%	77.7%
Other Institutions (4)	3,091	3,097	2,407	1,496	-0.2%	28.4%	106.6%
NEVADA							
University of Nevada (2)	4,680	4,200	3,280	2,220	11.4%	42.7%	110.8%
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico State University and University of Mexico (2)	5,167	4,971	3,062	2,060	3.9%	68.8%	150.8%
Other Institutions (4)	4,380	4,199	2,479	1,617	4.3%	76.7%	170.9%
NORTH DAKOTA							
North Dakota State University and University of North Dakota (2)	5,016	3,952	2,124	1,415	26.9%	136.2%	254.6%
Other Institutions (4)	4,131	3,121	1,919	1,154	32.3%	115.3%	258.1%
OREGON							
Universities (3)	5,679	5,001	4,172	3,255	13.6%	36.1%	74.5%
Oregon Health Sciences University (1)	6,654	5,707	4,594	3,365	16.6%	44.8%	97.7%
Other Institutions (4)	4,335	3,911	3,279	2,510	10.9%	32.2%	72.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
South Dakota State University and University of South Dakota (2)	3,359	3,206	2,649	1,686	4.8%	26.8%	99.2%
Other Institutions (4)	2,733	2,608	2,417	1,563	4.8%	13.1%	74.9%
UTAH							
Universities (2)	4,862	4,551	3,372	1,947	6.8%	44.2%	149.7%
Other Institutions (2)	3,668	3,420	2,521	1,422	7.2%	45.5%	157.9%
WASHINGTON							
Washington State University and University of Washington (2)	5,433	5,082	4,461	2,394	6.9%	21.8%	126.9%
Regional Universities and Evergreen State College (4)	5,649	5,325	4,206	1,983	6.1%	34.3%	184.9%
WYOMING							
University of Wyoming (1)	3,568	3,039	2,231	1,878	17.4%	59.9%	90.0%
SIMPLE AVERAGE--ALL INSTITUTIONS*	5,260	4,801	3,608	2,162	9.6%	45.8%	143.3%

* Simple averages do not include the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center which has separate rates for each field.

Table 19: NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
ALASKA [1]							
University of Alaska Anchorage	3,714	3,178	2,328	1,232	16.9%	59.5%	201.5%
University of Alaska Fairbanks	4,104	3,540	2,518	1,352	15.9%	63.0%	203.6%
University of Alaska Southeast	3,670	3,140	2,314	1,190	16.9%	58.6%	208.4%
ARIZONA							
Arizona State University	6,515	5,484	3,844	2,500	18.8%	69.5%	160.6%
Northern Arizona University	5,885	4,954	3,244	2,100	18.8%	81.4%	180.2%
University of Arizona	6,515	5,484	3,844	2,500	18.8%	69.5%	160.6%
CALIFORNIA [2]							
California Maritime Academy	4,287	3,814	2,876	2,356	12.4%	49.1%	82.0%
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	7,026	6,454	4,422	2,374	8.9%	58.9%	196.0%
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	7,195	6,623	4,460	2,392	8.6%	61.3%	200.8%
California State University, Bakersfield	7,067	6,495	4,401	2,352	8.8%	60.6%	200.5%
California State University, Chico	7,080	6,506	4,465	2,392	8.8%	58.6%	196.0%
California State University, Dominguez Hills	7,041	6,460	4,412	2,372	9.0%	59.6%	196.8%
California State University, Fresno	7,082	6,510	4,476	2,380	8.8%	58.2%	197.6%
California State University, Fullerton	7,122	6,550	4,467	2,388	8.7%	59.4%	198.2%
California State University, Hayward	7,065	6,493	4,409	2,372	8.8%	60.2%	197.8%
California State University, Long Beach	7,060	6,488	4,434	2,378	8.8%	59.2%	196.9%
California State University, Los Angeles	7,064	6,492	4,419	2,372	8.8%	59.9%	197.8%
California State University, Northridge	7,142	6,570	4,471	2,392	8.7%	59.7%	198.6%
California State University, Sacramento	7,082	6,490	4,431	2,372	8.8%	59.4%	197.7%
California State University, San Bernardino	7,082	6,510	4,440	2,372	8.8%	59.5%	198.6%
California State University, Stanislaus	7,086	6,504	4,459	2,372	8.9%	58.9%	198.7%
Humboldt State University	7,109	6,537	4,464	2,387	8.8%	59.3%	197.8%
San Diego State University	7,132	6,516	4,441	2,384	9.5%	60.6%	199.2%
San Francisco State University	7,066	6,494	4,449	2,391	8.8%	58.8%	195.5%
San Jose State University	7,144	6,572	4,503	2,382	8.7%	58.6%	199.9%
Sonoma State University	7,088	6,516	4,459	2,386	8.8%	59.0%	197.1%
University of California, Berkeley	8,415	7,370	5,163	3,167	14.2%	63.0%	165.7%
University of California, Davis	8,196	7,406	5,102	3,170	10.7%	60.6%	158.5%
University of California, Irvine	8,291	7,526	5,152	3,168	10.2%	60.9%	161.7%
University of California, Los Angeles	8,097	7,332	5,111	3,159	10.4%	58.4%	156.3%
University of California, Riverside	8,109	7,344	5,123	3,174	10.4%	58.3%	155.5%
University of California, San Diego	8,229	7,464	5,162	3,148	10.2%	59.4%	161.4%
University of California, San Francisco	8,343	7,554	5,145	3,182	10.4%	62.2%	162.2%
University of California, Santa Barbara	8,137	7,366	5,120	3,184	10.5%	58.9%	155.6%
University of California, Santa Cruz	8,308	7,532	5,204	3,231	10.3%	59.6%	157.1%
COLORADO							
Adams State College	3,786	3,510	2,750	3,032	7.9%	37.7%	24.9%
Colorado School of Mines	10,164	9,588	7,682	4,708	6.0%	32.3%	115.9%
Colorado State University	6,583	6,102	4,699	2,930	7.9%	40.1%	124.7%
Fort Lewis College	5,048	4,692	3,522	2,265	7.6%	43.3%	122.9%
Mesa College	3,770	3,476	3,200	2,500	8.5%	17.8%	50.8%
Metropolitan State College	4,435	4,406	3,638	2,265	0.7%	21.9%	95.8%
University of Colorado, Boulder [3]	9,414	8,572	5,955	3,584	9.8%	58.1%	162.7%
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs [3] [4]	5,616	5,118	4,458	2,346	9.7%	26.0%	139.4%
University of Colorado, Denver [3]	6,723	6,172	4,542	2,608	8.9%	48.0%	157.8%
University of Colorado, Health Sciences Center [5]							
University of Northern Colorado	5,190	4,462	4,836	2,841	16.3%	7.3%	82.7%
University of Southern Colorado	5,525	5,275	4,150	2,755	4.7%	33.1%	100.5%
Western State College	4,614	4,234	3,265	2,483	9.0%	41.3%	85.8%

Table 19: NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
HAWAII							
University of Hawaii, Hilo [6]	3,490	3,490	2,900	930	0.0%	20.3%	275.3%
University of Hawaii, Manoa	3,777	3,777	3,120	1,156	0.0%	21.1%	226.7%
West Oahu College	2,490	2,490	2,200	1,000	0.0%	13.2%	149.0%
IDAHO							
Boise State University	3,165	3,015	2,958	1,978	5.0%	7.0%	60.0%
Idaho State University	3,160	2,986	2,940	1,770	5.8%	7.5%	78.5%
Lewis-Clark State College	3,020	2,940	2,908	1,430	2.7%	3.9%	111.2%
University of Idaho	3,508	3,298	3,010	1,990	6.3%	16.5%	76.2%
MINNESOTA							
Bemidji State University	3,062	2,784	2,619	1,256	10.0%	16.9%	143.8%
Mankato State University	3,062	2,784	2,619	1,256	10.0%	16.9%	143.8%
Metropolitan State University	3,062	2,784	2,619	1,256	10.0%	16.9%	143.8%
Moorhead State University	3,062	2,784	2,619	1,256	10.0%	16.9%	143.8%
Saint Cloud State University	3,062	2,784	2,619	1,256	10.0%	16.9%	143.8%
Southwest State University	3,062	2,784	2,619	1,256	10.0%	16.9%	143.8%
University of Minnesota, Duluth [7]	6,336	5,817	5,239	2,924	8.9%	20.9%	116.7%
University of Minnesota, Morris [7]	6,336	5,817	5,239	2,924	8.9%	20.9%	116.7%
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities [7]	6,336	5,817	5,239	2,924	8.9%	20.9%	116.7%
Winona State University	3,062	2,784	2,619	1,256	10.0%	16.9%	143.8%
MONTANA [8]							
Eastern Montana College	3,072	2,991	2,385	1,527	2.7%	28.8%	101.2%
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	3,379	3,343	2,680	1,490	1.1%	26.1%	126.8%
Montana State University	3,463	3,449	2,877	1,941	0.4%	20.4%	78.4%
Northern Montana College	2,955	2,955	2,253	1,485	0.0%	31.2%	99.0%
University of Montana	3,547	3,521	2,823	2,003	0.7%	25.6%	77.1%
Western Montana College of the University of Montana [9]	2,957	3,097	2,311	1,482	-4.5%	28.0%	99.5%
NEVADA							
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	4,680	4,200	3,280	2,220	11.4%	42.7%	110.8%
University of Nevada, Reno	4,680	4,200	3,280	2,220	11.4%	42.7%	110.8%
NEW MEXICO							
Eastern New Mexico University	4,248	4,014	2,490	1,596	5.8%	70.6%	166.2%
New Mexico Highlands University	4,126	4,056	2,303	1,451	1.7%	79.2%	184.4%
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	4,841	4,623	2,967	2,007	4.7%	63.2%	141.2%
New Mexico State University	5,184	5,082	3,067	2,082	2.0%	69.0%	149.0%
University of New Mexico	5,150	4,860	3,056	2,038	6.0%	68.5%	152.7%
Western New Mexico University	4,304	4,102	2,155	1,414	4.9%	99.7%	204.4%
NORTH DAKOTA							
Dickinson State University	4,131	3,129	1,941	1,171	32.0%	112.8%	252.8%
Mayville State University	4,157	3,155	1,911	1,162	31.8%	117.5%	257.9%
Minot State University	4,125	3,093	1,896	1,129	33.4%	117.6%	265.4%
North Dakota State University	4,974	3,918	2,088	1,401	27.0%	138.2%	255.0%
University of North Dakota	5,058	3,986	2,160	1,428	26.9%	134.2%	254.2%
Valley City State University	4,110	3,108	1,926	1,153	32.2%	113.4%	256.5%
OREGON							
Eastern Oregon State College	1,764	1,662	1,422	900	6.1%	24.1%	96.0%
Oregon Institute of Technology	5,592	5,022	4,169	3,269	11.4%	34.1%	71.1%
Oregon Health Sciences University [10]	8,654	5,707	4,594	3,365	16.6%	44.8%	97.7%
Oregon State University	5,637	4,968	4,152	3,237	13.5%	35.8%	74.1%
Portland State University	5,676	4,992	4,173	3,246	13.7%	36.0%	74.9%
Southern Oregon State College	4,998	4,482	3,786	2,946	11.5%	32.0%	69.7%
University of Oregon	5,724	5,043	4,190	3,282	13.5%	36.6%	74.4%
Western Oregon State College	4,986	4,476	3,740	2,925	11.4%	33.3%	70.5%

Table 19: NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Black Hills State University	2,960	2,845	2,354	1,541	4.0%	25.7%	92.1%
Dakota State University [11]	1,685	1,600	2,381	1,524	5.3%	-29.2%	10.6%
Northern State University	2,916	2,771	2,305	1,514	5.2%	26.5%	92.6%
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	3,371	3,214	2,627	1,673	4.9%	28.3%	101.5%
South Dakota State University	3,335	3,170	2,627	1,690	5.2%	27.0%	97.3%
University of South Dakota	3,383	3,241	2,670	1,682	4.4%	26.7%	101.1%
UTAH							
Southern Utah University [12]	3,582	3,327	2,467	1,320	7.7%	45.2%	171.4%
University of Utah	5,310	4,971	3,693	2,034	6.8%	43.8%	161.1%
Utah State University	4,413	4,131	3,051	1,860	6.8%	44.6%	137.3%
Weber State University [12]	3,753	3,513	2,574	1,524	6.8%	45.8%	146.3%
WASHINGTON							
Central Washington University	5,649	5,325	4,206	1,983	6.1%	34.3%	184.9%
Eastern Washington University	5,649	5,325	4,206	1,983	6.1%	34.3%	184.9%
Evergreen State College	5,649	5,325	4,206	1,983	6.1%	34.3%	184.9%
University of Washington	5,433	5,082	4,461	2,394	6.9%	21.8%	126.9%
Washington State University	5,433	5,082	4,461	2,394	6.9%	21.8%	126.9%
Western Washington University	5,649	5,325	4,206	1,983	6.1%	34.3%	184.9%
WYOMING							
University of Wyoming	3,568	3,039	2,231	1,878	17.4%	59.9%	90.0%

[1] A nonresident undergraduate is charged $140 per credit hour to a maximum of $3,640 per year based on 13 credit hours per semester. Differences among the campuses are a reflection of variations in required fees.

[2] Tuition and fees at California State University, San Marcos, which opened in 1990-91, are not reported and not included in state or regional averages. Nonresident undergraduate tuition and fees for 1990-91 are $6,961.

[3] Higher rates apply to certain fields.

[4] Upper division undergraduate students pay a higher tuition rate.

[5] University of Colorado Health Sciences Center has separate rates for each field.

[6] Tuition and fees for upper division undergraduates are reported; lower division undergraduate tuition rates are the same as those for the community colleges.

[7] University of Minnesota undergraduate tuition and fee rates represent an average of lower and upper division rates.

[8] Students taking a "minimum" full-time course load of 12 to 13 credit hours in Montana pay lower rates than students taking a "typical" full-time load of 14 to 18 credit hours. Tuition for a "typical" full-time load of 15 credit hours is reported here.

[9] The lower tuition and fee rate at Western Montana College for 1990-91 reflects a reduction in the mandatory health insurance fee.

[10] Represents rates for undergraduate nursing students.

[11] The nonresident tuition differential at Dakota State University was eliminated in 1988-89.

[12] Name changed from college to university effective January, 1991.

Table 20: NONRESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST: STATE AVERAGES, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Simple Average by Type of Institution (Number of Institutions)	1990–91	1989–90	1985–86	1980–81	Percent Change 1989–90 to 1990–91	Percent Change 1985–86 to 1990–91	Percent Change 1980–81 to 1990–91
ALASKA							
University of Alaska (3)	3,429	3,226	2,537	1,465	6.3%	35.2%	134.1%
ARIZONA							
Universities (3)	6,305	5,307	3,644	2,367	18.8%	73.0%	166.4%
CALIFORNIA							
California State University (19)	7,090	6,515	4,446	2,379	8.8%	59.5%	198.0%
University of California (9)	8,522	7,497	5,178	3,223	13.7%	64.6%	164.4%
COLORADO*							
Colorado School of Mines (1)	10,164	9,588	7,682	4,708	6.0%	32.3%	115.9%
Colorado State University and University of Colorado, Boulder (2)	7,995	7,350	5,224	3,409	8.8%	53.0%	134.5%
Other Institutions (5)	5,751	5,277	4,303	2,846	9.0%	33.7%	102.1%
HAWAII							
University of Hawaii, Manoa (1)	4,477	4,477	3,716	1,407	0.0%	20.5%	218.2%
IDAHO							
Universities (3)	3,641	3,440	3,303	2,003	5.8%	10.2%	81.8%
MINNESOTA							
Universities (2)	6,530	6,216	4,831	3,469	5.1%	35.2%	88.2%
Other Institutions (7)	2,509	2,281	2,216	1,051	10.0%	13.2%	138.7%
MONTANA							
Universities (2)	3,260	3,240	2,850	1,972	0.6%	14.4%	65.3%
Other Institutions (4)	2,869	2,876	2,407	1,496	-0.3%	19.2%	91.7%
NEVADA							
University of Nevada (2)	4,260	3,800	2,856	1,884	12.1%	49.2%	126.1%
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico State University and University of Mexico (2)	5,256	5,107	3,062	2,060	2.9%	71.7%	155.1%
Other Institutions (4)	4,476	4,291	2,479	1,617	4.3%	80.6%	176.8%
NORTH DAKOTA							
Universities (2)	5,574	4,474	2,448	1,523	24.6%	127.7%	266.1%
Minot State University (1)	5,553	4,014	2,163	1,258	38.3%	156.7%	341.4%
OREGON							
Universities (3)	4,680	4,122	3,437	2,406	13.5%	36.2%	94.5%
Oregon Health Sciences University (1)	5,670	4,865	3,696	2,516	16.5%	53.4%	125.4%
Other Institutions (3)	4,540	4,110	3,427	2,398	10.5%	32.5%	89.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
South Dakota State University and University of South Dakota (2)	3,353	3,203	2,654	1,723	4.7%	26.3%	94.7%
Other Institutions (4)	2,812	2,683	2,491	1,626	4.8%	12.9%	73.0%
UTAH							
Universities (2)	4,466	4,180	3,802	1,886	6.8%	59.4%	136.8%
Other Institutions (2)	4,004	3,735	2,574	1,524	7.2%	55.5%	162.7%
WASHINGTON							
University of Washington and Washington State University (2)	7,578	7,083	5,775	2,736	7.0%	31.2%	177.0%
Regional Universities and Evergreen State College (4)	7,899	7,440	5,094	2,256	6.2%	55.1%	250.1%
WYOMING							
University of Wyoming (1)	3,568	3,039	3,231	1,878	17.4%	59.9%	90.0%
SIMPLE AVERAGE–ALL INSTITUTIONS*	5,539	5,062	3,727	2,213	9.4%	48.6%	150.2%

* Simple averages do not include the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center which has separate rates for each field.

Table 21: NONRESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
ALASKA [1]							
University of Alaska Anchorage	3,314	3,118	2,478	1,462	6.3%	33.7%	126.7%
University of Alaska Fairbanks	3,704	3,480	2,668	1,512	6.4%	38.8%	145.0%
University of Alaska Southeast	3,270	3,080	2,464	1,420	6.2%	32.7%	130.3%
ARIZONA							
Arizona State University	6,515	5,484	3,844	2,500	18.8%	69.5%	160.6%
Northern Arizona University	5,885	4,954	3,244	2,100	18.8%	81.4%	180.2%
University of Arizona	6,515	5,484	3,844	2,500	18.8%	69.5%	160.6%
CALIFORNIA [2]							
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	7,026	6,454	4,422	2,374	8.9%	58.9%	196.0%
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	7,195	6,623	4,460	2,392	8.6%	61.3%	200.8%
California State University, Bakersfield	7,067	6,495	4,401	2,352	8.8%	60.6%	200.5%
California State University, Chico	7,080	6,506	4,465	2,392	8.8%	58.6%	196.0%
California State University, Dominguez Hills	7,041	6,460	4,412	2,372	9.0%	59.6%	196.8%
California State University, Fresno	7,082	6,510	4,476	2,380	8.8%	58.2%	197.6%
California State University, Fullerton	7,122	6,550	4,467	2,388	8.7%	59.4%	198.2%
California State University, Hayward	7,065	6,493	4,409	2,372	8.8%	60.2%	197.8%
California State University, Long Beach	7,060	6,488	4,434	2,378	8.8%	59.2%	196.9%
California State University, Los Angeles	7,064	6,492	4,419	2,372	8.8%	59.9%	197.8%
California State University, Northridge	7,142	6,570	4,471	2,392	8.7%	59.7%	198.6%
California State University, Sacramento	7,062	6,490	4,431	2,372	8.8%	59.4%	197.7%
California State University, San Bernardino	7,082	6,510	4,440	2,372	8.8%	59.5%	198.6%
California State University, Stanislaus	7,086	6,504	4,459	2,372	8.9%	58.9%	198.7%
Humboldt State University	7,109	6,537	4,464	2,387	8.8%	59.3%	197.8%
San Diego State University	7,132	6,516	4,441	2,384	9.5%	60.6%	199.2%
San Francisco State University	7,066	6,494	4,449	2,391	8.8%	58.8%	195.5%
San Jose State University	7,144	6,572	4,503	2,382	8.7%	58.6%	199.9%
Sonoma State University	7,088	6,516	4,459	2,386	8.8%	59.0%	197.1%
University of California, Berkeley	8,405	7,550	5,223	3,226	11.3%	60.9%	160.5%
University of California, Davis	8,380	7,614	5,132	3,208	10.1%	63.3%	161.2%
University of California, Irvine	8,696	7,514	5,198	3,228	15.7%	67.3%	169.4%
University of California, Los Angeles	8,624	7,319	5,162	3,207	17.8%	67.1%	168.9%
University of California, Riverside	8,517	7,323	5,159	3,210	16.3%	65.1%	165.3%
University of California, San Diego	8,537	7,439	5,122	3,190	14.8%	66.7%	167.6%
University of California, San Francisco	8,343	7,554	5,205	3,242	10.4%	60.3%	157.3%
University of California, Santa Barbara	8,531	7,328	5,137	3,208	16.4%	66.1%	165.9%
University of California, Santa Cruz	8,664	7,832	5,264	3,291	10.6%	64.6%	163.3%
COLORADO							
Adams State College	4,478	4,150	2,874	3,174	7.9%	55.8%	41.1%
Colorado School of Mines	10,164	9,588	7,682	4,708	6.0%	32.3%	115.9%
Colorado State University	6,845	6,344	4,889	3,066	7.9%	40.0%	123.3%
University of Colorado, Boulder [3]	9,144	8,356	5,559	3,752	9.4%	64.5%	143.7%
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs [3] [4]	6,182	5,738	4,646	2,462	7.7%	33.1%	151.1%
University of Colorado, Denver [3]	7,069	6,492	4,776	2,736	8.9%	48.0%	158.4%
University of Colorado, Health Sciences Center [5]							
University of Northern Colorado	5,502	4,728	5,067	2,976	16.4%	8.6%	84.9%
University of Southern Colorado	5,525	5,275	4,150	2,883	4.7%	33.1%	91.6%
HAWAII							
University of Hawaii, Manoa	4,477	4,477	3,716	1,407	0.0%	20.5%	218.2%
IDAHO							
Boise State University	3,515	3,349	3,292	2,028	5.0%	6.8%	73.3%
Idaho State University	3,526	3,320	3,274	1,820	6.2%	7.7%	93.7%
University of Idaho	3,882	3,652	3,344	2,160	6.3%	16.1%	79.7%

Table 21: NONRESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
MINNESOTA							
Bemidji State University	2,509	2,281	2,216	1,051	10.0%	13.2%	138.7%
Mankato State University	2,509	2,281	2,216	1,051	10.0%	13.2%	138.7%
Metropolitan State University	2,509	2,281	2,216	1,051	10.0%	13.2%	138.7%
Moorhead State University	2,509	2,281	2,216	1,051	10.0%	13.2%	138.7%
Saint Cloud State University	2,509	2,281	2,216	1,051	10.0%	13.2%	138.7%
Southwest State University	2,509	2,281	2,216	1,051	10.0%	13.2%	138.7%
University of Minnesota, Duluth	6,530	6,216	4,831	3,469	5.1%	35.2%	88.2%
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	6,530	6,216	4,831	3,469	5.1%	35.2%	88.2%
Winona State University	2,509	2,281	2,216	1,051	10.0%	13.2%	138.7%
MONTANA [6]							
Eastern Montana College	2,862	2,781	2,385	1,527	2.9%	20.0%	87.4%
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	3,120	3,092	2,680	1,490	0.9%	16.4%	109.4%
Montana State University	3,223	3,209	2,877	1,941	0.4%	12.0%	66.0%
Northern Montana College	2,745	2,745	2,253	1,485	0.0%	21.8%	84.8%
University of Montana	3,297	3,270	2,823	2,003	0.8%	16.8%	64.6%
Western Montana College of the University of Montana [7]	2,747	2,887	2,311	1,482	-4.8%	18.9%	85.4%
NEVADA							
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	4,260	3,800	2,856	1,884	12.1%	49.2%	126.1%
University of Nevada, Reno	4,260	3,800	2,856	1,884	12.1%	49.2%	126.1%
NEW MEXICO							
Eastern New Mexico University	4,380	4,140	2,490	1,596	5.8%	75.9%	174.4%
New Mexico Highlands University	4,126	4,056	2,303	1,451	1.7%	79.2%	184.4%
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	4,974	4,748	2,967	2,007	4.8%	67.6%	147.8%
New Mexico State University	5,202	5,202	3,067	2,092	0.0%	69.6%	149.9%
University of New Mexico	5,310	5,012	3,056	2,038	5.9%	73.8%	160.5%
Western New Mexico University	4,424	4,220	2,155	1,414	4.8%	105.3%	212.9%
NORTH DAKOTA							
Minot State University	5,553	4,014	2,163	1,258	38.3%	156.7%	341.4%
North Dakota State University	5,532	4,440	2,412	1,509	24.6%	129.4%	266.6%
University of North Dakota	5,616	4,508	2,484	1,536	24.6%	126.1%	265.6%
OREGON							
Eastern Oregon State College	4,548	4,188	3,444	2,403	8.6%	32.1%	89.3%
Oregon Health Sciences University [8]	5,670	4,665	3,696	2,516	21.5%	53.4%	125.4%
Oregon State University	4,638	4,089	3,417	2,388	13.4%	35.7%	94.2%
Portland State University	4,677	4,113	3,438	2,397	13.7%	36.0%	95.1%
Southern Oregon State College	4,542	4,074	3,441	2,406	11.5%	32.0%	88.8%
University of Oregon	4,725	4,164	3,455	2,433	13.5%	36.8%	94.2%
Western Oregon State College	4,530	4,068	3,395	2,385	11.4%	33.4%	89.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Black Hills State University	3,031	2,910	2,675	1,611	4.2%	13.3%	88.1%
Dakota State University [9]	1,860	1,769	2,272	1,594	5.1%	-18.1%	16.7%
Northern State University	2,992	2,844	2,372	1,584	5.2%	26.1%	88.9%
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	3,365	3,208	2,643	1,713	4.9%	27.3%	96.4%
South Dakota State University	3,330	3,169	2,633	1,727	5.1%	26.5%	92.8%
University of South Dakota	3,378	3,236	2,675	1,718	4.3%	26.2%	96.5%
UTAH							
Southern Utah University [10] [11]	3,912	3,636	----	----	7.6%	----	----
University of Utah	4,902	4,592	3,057	1,911	6.8%	30.4%	156.5%
Utah State University	4,029	3,768	2,547	1,860	6.9%	58.2%	116.6%
Weber State University [10]	4,095	3,834	2,574	1,524	6.8%	59.1%	168.7%

Table 21: NONRESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
WASHINGTON							
Central Washington University	7,899	7,440	5,094	2,256	6.2%	55.1%	250.1%
Eastern Washington University	7,899	7,440	5,094	2,256	6.2%	55.1%	250.1%
Evergreen State College [12]	7,899	7,440	5,094	——	6.2%	55.1%	——
University of Washington	7,578	7,083	5,775	2,736	7.0%	31.2%	177.0%
Washington State University	7,578	7,083	5,775	2,736	7.0%	31.2%	177.0%
Western Washington University	7,899	7,440	5,094	2,256	6.2%	55.1%	250.1%
WYOMING							
University of Wyoming	3,568	3,039	2,231	1,878	17.4%	59.9%	90.0%

[1] A nonresident graduate student is charged $180 per credit hour to a maximum of $3,240 per year based on 9 credit hours per semester. Differences among the campuses are a reflection of variations in required fees.

[2] Tuition and fees at California State University, San Marcos, which opened in 1990-91, are not reported and not included in state or regional averages. Nonresident graduate tuition and fees for 1990-91 are $6,961.

[3] Higher rates apply to certain fields.

[4] Amounts reported are for 15 credit hours based on a per-credit-hour rate. The normal "full-time" graduate course load at Colorado Springs is nine credit hours.

[5] University of Colorado Health Sciences Center has separate rates for each field.

[6] Graduate students taking a "minimum" full-time course load of nine credit hours in Montana pay lower tuition rates than students taking a "typical" full-time load of 12 credit hours. Tuition for a "typical" full-time load of 12 credit hours is reported.

[7] The lower tuition and fee rate at Western Montana College for 1990-91 reflects a decrease in the mandatory health insurance fee.

[8] Represents rates for graduate nursing students.

[9] The nonresident tuition differential at Dakota State University was eliminated in 1988-89.

[10] Name changed from college to university effective January, 1991.

[11] Southern Utah University did not have a graduate program until 1987-88.

[12] Evergreen State College did not have a graduate program until 1981-82.

A Carnegie Classification of Four-Year[20] Colleges and Universities: Tuition and Fees

In order to provide state and higher education policymakers and planners with data with which they can compare their institutions with others in the region, the tuition data are examined by type of institution. Institutional type is defined by the Carnegie Classification of higher education institutions. The classification of each institution is based on its mission and educational functions, including level of degrees offered, number of degrees offered, and the comprehensiveness of its mission. The categories for four-year institutions are:

Research Universities I
Research Universities II
Doctorate-Granting Universities I
Doctorate-Granting Universities II
Comprehensive Universities and Colleges I
Comprehensive Universities and Colleges II
Liberal Arts Colleges I
Liberal Arts Colleges II
Professional Schools and Other Specialized Institutions

The definitions for each category are provided in Appendix B. Detailed information on tuition and fees (in annual dollars) at four-year institutions by Carnegie type is provided in Tables 22-26.. Summary data on tuition and fees in constant 1980 dollars is provided in Table 27.

Changes in Resident Tuition and Fees

Over a 10-year period, from 1980-81 to 1990-91, the highest average percent increases in resident undergraduate and graduate tuition occurred at Comprehensive Colleges and Universities I–173.6 percent and 196.9 percent, respectively. Most of the increase in tuition for these institutions occurred within the first half of the decade, 1980-81 to 1985-86. In fact, resident tuition for every institutional type experienced greater percent increases from 1980-81 to 1985-86 than from 1985-86 to the present. Overall, the 10-year average percent increase of resident undergraduate and graduate tuition for all institution types was 149 percent and 165 percent, respectively. The average percent changes in tuition and fees by institutional type over one-year, five-year, and ten-year periods are presented in Table 22.

From 1989-90 to 1990-91, the greatest percent increases in tuition for residents occurred at Professional Schools and Other Specialized Institutions; however, these institutions experienced the lowest overall percent increase in tuition over the entire decade. The lowest one-year percent

[20]The Carnegie classification scheme includes two-year community, junior, and technical colleges as one category. Tuition at two-year public institutions in the West is discussed in a separate section of this report.

increase for resident undergraduate tuition occurred at Comprehensive Colleges and Universities II (5.7 percent); the lowest one-year percent increase for resident graduate tuition occurred at Liberal Arts Colleges II (3.7 percent). The one-year average percent increase of resident undergraduate tuition for all institutional types was 8.5 percent, while resident graduate tuition increased 9.5 percent.

Changes in Nonresident Tuition and Fees

The 10-year average percent increase of nonresident undergraduate and graduate tuition for all institution types was 143.3 percent and 150.2 percent, respectively. The rate of increase of nonresident undergraduate tuition was greatest at Comprehensive Colleges and Universities I (162 percent) over the past 10 years. Nonresident graduate tuition had the highest increase rate over the 10-year period at Liberal Arts Colleges II (172.9 percent), followed closely by the increase of charges at Comprehensive Colleges and Universities I (171.4 percent). As with the resident tuition, nonresident tuition increased at the fastest rate within the first five years of the decade.

The lowest percent increase in tuition for nonresident undergraduate tuition over 10 years occurred at professional schools and other specialized institutions (95.3 percent). Nonresident graduate tuition at Comprehensive Colleges and Universities II had the lowest percent increase (110 percent).

The greatest one-year increases in nonresident undergraduate tuition occurred at Liberal Arts Colleges II (12.8 percent), while the lowest occurred at Comprehensive Colleges and Universities II (5.6 percent). Research Universities II experienced the greatest rate of increase of nonresident graduate tuition from 1989-90 to 1990-91 (13.2 percent); Liberal Arts Colleges II experienced the lowest rate of increase (4.4 percent). One-year averages for all institutional types were 9.6 percent for nonresident undergraduate tuition and 9.4 percent for nonresident graduate tuition.

Table 22: AVERAGE TUITION AND FEES AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

					Percent Change		
	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	1989-90 to 1990-91	1985-86 to 1990-91	1980-81 to 1990-91
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES I							
Resident Undergraduate	1,862	1,705	1,333	779	9.2%	39.6%	139.0%
Resident Graduate	2,183	1,950	1,482	848	11.9%	47.3%	157.3%
Nonresident Undergraduate	6,807	6,210	4,508	2,742	9.6%	51.0%	148.2%
Nonresident Graduate	7,008	6,365	4,516	2,791	10.1%	55.2%	151.1%
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES II							
Resident Undergraduate	1,649	1,507	1,196	722	9.4%	37.9%	128.4%
Resident Graduate	2,017	1,780	1,408	819	13.3%	43.3%	146.4%
Nonresident Undergraduate	5,632	5,024	3,816	2,516	12.1%	47.6%	123.8%
Nonresident Graduate	5,824	5,144	3,832	2,436	13.2%	52.0%	139.1%
DOCTORATE-GRANTING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES I							
Resident Undergraduate	1,720	1,613	1,279	757	6.6%	34.5%	127.1%
Resident Graduate	1,959	1,722	1,318	789	13.7%	48.6%	148.3%
Nonresident Undergraduate	6,289	5,715	4,497	2,812	10.0%	39.9%	123.6%
Nonresident Graduate	6,495	5,788	4,578	2,870	12.2%	41.9%	126.3%
DOCTORATE-GRANTING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES II							
Resident Undergraduate	1,829	1,671	1,328	738	9.4%	37.8%	147.7%
Resident Graduate	1,996	1,827	1,468	808	9.3%	36.0%	147.1%
Nonresident Undergraduate	4,995	4,461	3,412	2,249	12.0%	46.4%	122.1%
Nonresident Graduate	5,014	4,482	3,429	2,177	11.9%	46.2%	130.3%
COMPREHENSIVE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES I							
Resident Undergraduate	1,348	1,248	994	493	8.0%	35.6%	173.6%
Resident Graduate	1,527	1,410	1,088	514	8.3%	40.3%	196.9%
Nonresident Undergraduate	5,444	5,007	3,719	2,078	8.7%	46.4%	162.0%
Nonresident Graduate	5,659	5,207	3,767	2,085	8.7%	50.2%	171.4%
COMPREHENSIVE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES II							
Resident Undergraduate	1,386	1,311	1,012	589	5.7%	37.0%	135.2%
Resident Graduate	1,585	1,498	1,140	693	5.9%	39.0%	128.7%
Nonresident Undergraduate	3,328	3,151	2,384	1,501	5.6%	39.6%	121.7%
Nonresident Graduate	3,616	3,436	2,563	1,722	5.3%	41.1%	110.0%
LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES II [1]							
Resident Undergraduate	1,645	1,508	1,192	675	9.1%	38.1%	143.8%
Resident Graduate	1,871	1,805	1,358	672	3.7%	37.8%	178.5%
Nonresident Undergraduate	3,835	3,398	2,793	1,615	12.8%	37.3%	137.4%
Nonresident Graduate	3,754	3,594	2,973	1,376	4.4%	26.3%	172.9%
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS AND OTHER SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS							
Resident Undergraduate	1,882	1,687	1,325	881	11.6%	42.1%	113.8%
Resident Graduate	2,450	2,138	1,592	1,051	14.6%	53.9%	133.1%
Nonresident Undergraduate	4,949	4,476	3,447	2,534	10.6%	43.6%	95.3%
Nonresident Graduate	4,670	4,207	3,102	2,079	11.0%	50.5%	124.6%

[1] There are no public Liberal Arts I institutions in the 16 WICHE states.

Table 23: RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION AND STATE, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

					Percent Change		
	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	1989-90 to 1990-91	1985-86 to 1990-91	1980-81 to 1990-91
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES I							
ARIZONA							
University of Arizona	1,509	1,362	990	600	10.8%	52.4%	151.5%
CALIFORNIA							
University of California, Berkeley	1,999	1,571	1,347	767	27.2%	48.4%	160.6%
University of California, Davis	1,780	1,607	1,286	770	10.8%	38.4%	131.2%
University of California, Irvine	1,874	1,727	1,338	768	8.5%	40.3%	144.0%
University of California, Los Angeles	1,681	1,533	1,295	759	9.7%	29.8%	121.5%
University of California, San Diego	1,813	1,665	1,346	748	8.9%	34.7%	142.4%
University of California, San Francisco	1,927	1,755	1,329	782	9.8%	45.0%	146.4%
COLORADO							
University of Colorado, Boulder [1]	2,256	2,060	1,617	995	9.5%	39.5%	126.7%
Colorado State University	2,217	2,090	1,563	828	6.1%	41.8%	167.8%
HAWAII							
University of Hawaii, Manoa	1,327	1,327	910	481	0.0%	45.8%	175.9%
MINNESOTA							
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities [2]	2,745	2,527	2,109	1,193	8.6%	30.2%	130.1%
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico State University	1,488	1,386	919	708	7.4%	61.9%	110.2%
University of New Mexico	1,453	1,372	896	664	5.9%	62.2%	118.8%
OREGON							
Oregon State University	1,878	1,707	1,449	924	10.0%	29.6%	103.2%
UTAH							
University of Utah	1,884	1,769	1,335	786	6.5%	41.1%	139.7%
WASHINGTON							
University of Washington	1,953	1,827	1,605	687	6.9%	21.7%	184.3%
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES II							
ARIZONA							
Arizona State University	1,509	1,362	990	600	10.8%	52.4%	151.5%
CALIFORNIA							
University of California, Santa Barbara	1,721	1,567	1,304	784	9.8%	32.0%	119.5%
OREGON							
University of Oregon	1,965	1,782	1,487	969	10.3%	32.1%	102.8%
UTAH							
Utah State University	1,599	1,500	1,071	702	6.6%	49.3%	127.8%
WASHINGTON							
Washington State University	1,953	1,827	1,605	686	6.9%	21.7%	184.7%
WYOMING							
University of Wyoming	1,148	1,003	721	592	14.5%	59.2%	93.9%
DOCTORATE-GRANTING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES I							
CALIFORNIA							
University of California, Riverside	1,693	1,545	1,307	774	9.6%	29.5%	118.7%
University of California, Santa Cruz	1,892	1,733	1,388	831	9.2%	36.3%	127.7%
COLORADO							
University of Northern Colorado	1,820	1,726	1,362	789	5.4%	33.6%	130.7%
MONTANA [3]							
University of Montana	1,474	1,448	1,059	635	1.8%	39.2%	132.1%

Table 23: RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION AND STATE, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
DOCTORATE-GRANTING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES II							
ARIZONA							
Northern Arizona University	1,509	1,362	990	600	10.8%	52.4%	151.5%
COLORADO							
Colorado School of Mines	3,892	3,672	2,880	1,426	6.0%	35.1%	172.9%
IDAHO							
Idaho State University	1,160	1,086	1,040	470	6.8%	11.5%	146.8%
University of Idaho	1,166	1,098	1,010	490	6.2%	15.4%	138.0%
MONTANA [3]							
Montana State University	1,390	1,376	1,113	573	1.0%	24.9%	142.6%
NEVADA							
University of Nevada, Reno	1,380	1,200	1,080	720	15.0%	27.8%	91.7%
NORTH DAKOTA							
North Dakota State University	1,956	1,656	1,095	534	18.1%	78.6%	266.3%
University of North Dakota	2,040	1,724	1,167	768	18.3%	74.8%	165.6%
OREGON							
Portland State University	1,917	1,731	1,470	933	10.7%	30.4%	105.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
University of South Dakota	1,880	1,809	1,432	870	3.9%	31.3%	116.1%
COMPREHENSIVE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES I							
ALASKA [4]							
University of Alaska Anchorage	1,270	1,150	888	452	10.4%	43.0%	181.0%
University of Alaska Fairbanks	1,660	1,512	1,078	572	9.8%	54.0%	190.2%
CALIFORNIA [5]							
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	1,025	953	680	232	7.6%	50.7%	341.8%
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	856	784	642	214	9.2%	33.3%	300.0%
California State University, Bakersfield	897	825	621	192	8.7%	44.4%	367.2%
California State University, Chico	910	836	685	232	8.9%	32.8%	292.2%
California State University, Dominguez Hills	871	790	632	212	10.3%	37.8%	310.8%
California State University, Fresno	912	840	696	220	8.6%	31.0%	314.5%
California State University, Fullerton	952	880	687	228	8.2%	38.6%	317.5%
California State University, Hayward	895	823	629	212	8.7%	42.3%	322.2%
California State University, Long Beach	890	818	654	218	8.8%	36.1%	308.3%
California State University, Los Angeles	894	822	639	212	8.8%	39.9%	321.7%
California State University, Northridge	972	900	691	232	8.0%	40.7%	319.0%
California State University, Sacramento	892	820	651	212	8.8%	37.0%	320.8%
California State University, San Bernardino	912	840	660	212	8.6%	38.2%	330.2%
California State University, Stanislaus	916	834	679	212	9.8%	34.9%	332.1%
Humboldt State University	939	867	684	227	8.3%	37.3%	313.7%
San Diego State University	962	846	661	224	13.7%	45.5%	329.5%
San Francisco State University	896	824	669	231	8.7%	33.9%	287.9%
San Jose State University	974	902	723	222	8.0%	34.7%	338.7%
Sonoma State University	918	846	679	226	8.5%	35.2%	306.2%
COLORADO							
Fort Lewis College	1,420	1,348	990	625	5.3%	43.4%	127.2%
Metropolitan State College	1,321	1,218	944	593	8.5%	39.9%	122.8%
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs [1] [6]	1,858	1,688	1,220	558	10.1%	52.3%	233.0%
University of Colorado, Denver [1]	1,651	1,458	1,048	624	13.2%	57.5%	164.6%
University of Southern Colorado	1,601	1,537	1,196	781	4.2%	33.9%	105.0%
Western State College	1,542	1,480	1,151	727	4.2%	34.0%	112.1%
HAWAII							
University of Hawaii, Hilo [7]	1,200	1,200	790	330	0.0%	51.9%	263.6%

Table 23: RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION AND STATE, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

					Percent Change		
	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	1989-90 to 1990-91	1985-86 to 1990-91	1980-81 to 1990-91
IDAHO							
Boise State University	1,165	1,115	1,058	478	4.5%	10.1%	143.7%
MINNESOTA							
Bemidji State University	1,885	1,770	1,519	714	6.5%	24.1%	164.0%
Mankato State University	1,885	1,770	1,519	714	6.5%	24.1%	164.0%
Moorhead State University	1,885	1,770	1,519	714	6.5%	24.1%	164.0%
Saint Cloud State University	1,885	1,770	1,519	714	6.5%	24.1%	164.0%
University of Minnesota, Duluth [2]	2,745	2,527	2,109	1,193	8.6%	30.2%	130.1%
Winona State University	1,885	1,770	1,519	714	6.5%	24.1%	164.0%
MONTANA [3]							
Eastern Montana College	1,389	1,308	981	519	6.2%	41.6%	167.6%
NEVADA							
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	1,380	1,200	1,080	720	15.0%	27.8%	91.7%
NEW MEXICO							
Eastern New Mexico University	1,230	1,140	786	619	7.9%	56.5%	98.7%
NORTH DAKOTA							
Minot State University	1,653	1,323	1,008	568	24.9%	64.0%	191.0%
OREGON							
Southern Oregon State College	1,824	1,692	1,473	942	7.8%	23.8%	93.6%
Western Oregon State College	1,812	1,686	1,427	921	7.5%	27.0%	96.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Northern State University	1,643	1,559	1,263	823	5.4%	30.1%	99.6%
South Dakota State University	1,832	1,737	1,389	879	5.5%	31.9%	108.4%
UTAH							
Weber State University [8]	1,398	1,308	951	633	6.9%	47.0%	120.9%
WASHINGTON							
Central Washington University	1,611	1,518	1,212	618	6.1%	32.9%	160.7%
Eastern Washington University	1,611	1,518	1,212	618	6.1%	32.9%	160.7%
Western Washington University	1,611	1,518	1,212	618	6.1%	32.9%	160.7%
COMPREHENSIVE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES II							
ALASKA [4]							
University of Alaska Southeast	1,226	1,112	874	410	10.3%	40.3%	199.0%
COLORADO							
Adams State College	1,444	1,350	1,106	734	7.0%	30.6%	96.7%
IDAHO							
Lewis-Clark State College	1,120	1,040	1,008	382	7.7%	11.1%	193.2%
MINNESOTA							
Southwest State University	1,885	1,770	1,519	714	6.5%	24.1%	164.0%
MONTANA [3]							
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	1,306	1,270	916	482	2.8%	42.6%	171.0%
Northern Montana College	1,272	1,272	849	477	0.0%	49.8%	166.7%
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico Highlands University	1,174	1,104	599	474	6.3%	96.0%	147.7%
Western New Mexico University	1,014	966	600	438	5.0%	69.0%	131.5%
OREGON							
Eastern Oregon State College	1,764	1,662	1,422	900	6.1%	24.1%	96.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Black Hills State University	1,687	1,633	1,312	849	3.3%	28.6%	98.7%
UTAH							
Southern Utah University [8]	1,350	1,242	922	621	8.7%	46.4%	117.4%

Table 23: RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION AND STATE, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

					Percent Change		
	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	1989-90 to 1990-91	1985-86 to 1990-91	1980-81 to 1990-91
LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES II [9]							
COLORADO							
Mesa State College	1,432	1,328	1,086	716	7.8%	31.9%	100.0%
HAWAII							
University of Hawaii, West Oahu	840	840	630	400	0.0%	33.3%	110.0%
MINNESOTA							
Metropolitan State University	1,885	1,770	1,519	714	6.5%	24.1%	164.0%
University of Minnesota, Morris [2]	2,745	2,527	2,109	1,193	8.6%	30.2%	130.1%
MONTANA [3]							
Western Montana College of the University of Montana [10]	1,274	1,414	907	474	-9.9%	40.5%	168.8%
NORTH DAKOTA							
Dickinson State University	1,659	1,359	1,053	610	22.1%	57.5%	172.0%
Mayville State University	1,685	1,385	1,023	601	21.7%	64.7%	180.4%
Valley City State University	1,638	1,338	1,038	592	22.4%	57.8%	176.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Dakota State University	1,685	1,600	1,339	832	5.3%	25.8%	102.5%
WASHINGTON							
Evergreen State College	1,611	1,518	1,212	618	6.1%	32.9%	160.7%
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS AND OTHER SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS							
CALIFORNIA							
California Maritime Academy	1,310	1,154	1,058	901	13.5%	23.8%	45.4%
COLORADO							
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center [11]							
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico Institute of Minining and Technology	1,392	1,295	816	633	7.5%	70.6%	119.9%
OREGON							
Oregon Health Sciences University [12]	2,952	2,446	1,894	1,052	20.7%	55.9%	180.6%
Oregon Institute of Technology	1,890	1,761	1,466	956	7.3%	28.9%	97.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	1,868	1,781	1,390	861	4.9%	34.4%	117.0%

[1] Higher rates apply to certain fields.
[2] University of Minnesota undergraduate tuition and fee rates represent an average of lower and upper division rates.
[3] In Montana students taking a "minimum" full-time course load of 12 to 13 credit hours pay lower tuition than students taking a "typical" full-time load of 14 to 18 credit hours. Tuition for a "typical" full-time load of 15 credit hours is reported here.
[4] A resident undergraduate is charged $46 per credit hour to a maximum of $1,196 per year based on 13 credit hours per semester. Resident students enrolled at rural branch campuses are charged $39 per credit hour for lower division courses only. All other differences among campuses are a reflection of variations in required fees.
[5] Tuition and fees at California State University, San Marcos, which opened in 1990-91, are not reported and not included in state or regional averages. Resident undergraduate tuition and fees for 1990-91 are $791.
[6] Upper division undergraduate students pay a higher tuition rate.
[7] Tuition and fees for upper division undergraduates are reported; lower division undergraduate tuition rates are the same as those for the community colleges.
[8] Name changed from college to university effective January, 1991.
[9] There are no public Liberal Arts I institutions in the 16 WICHE states.
[10] The lower tuition and fee rate at Western Montana College for 1990-91 reflects a reduction in the mandatory health insurance fee.
[11] University of Colorado Health Sciences Center has separate rates for each field.
[12] Represents rates for undergraduate nursing students.

Table 24: RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION AND STATE, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES I							
ARIZONA							
University of Arizona	1,509	1,362	990	600	10.8%	52.4%	151.5%
CALIFORNIA							
University of California, Berkeley	1,989	1,751	1,407	826	13.6%	41.4%	140.8%
University of California, Davis	1,963	1,815	1,316	808	8.2%	49.2%	142.9%
University of California, Irvine	2,280	1,715	1,384	828	32.9%	64.7%	175.4%
University of California, Los Angeles	2,208	1,520	1,346	807	45.3%	64.0%	173.6%
University of California, San Diego	2,121	1,640	1,389	790	29.3%	52.7%	168.5%
University of California, San Francisco	1,927	1,755	1,366	782	9.8%	41.1%	146.4%
COLORADO							
Colorado State University	2,481	2,338	1,756	859	6.1%	41.3%	188.8%
University of Colorado, Boulder [1]	2,722	2,484	1,797	1,033	9.6%	51.5%	163.5%
HAWAII							
University of Hawaii, Manoa	1,557	1,557	1,056	582	0.0%	47.4%	167.5%
MINNESOTA							
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	3,440	3,275	2,552	1,389	5.0%	34.8%	147.7%
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico State University	1,608	1,506	919	708	6.8%	75.0%	127.1%
University of New Mexico	1,602	1,512	896	664	6.0%	78.8%	141.3%
OREGON							
Oregon State University	2,736	2,487	2,130	1,395	10.0%	28.5%	96.1%
UTAH							
University of Utah	1,748	1,643	1,086	732	6.4%	61.0%	138.8%
WASHINGTON							
University of Washington	3,033	2,838	2,319	771	6.9%	30.8%	293.4%
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES II							
ARIZONA							
Arizona State University	1,509	1,362	990	600	10.8%	52.4%	151.5%
CALIFORNIA							
University of California, Santa Barbara	2,115	1,529	1,330	808	38.3%	59.0%	161.8%
OREGON							
University of Oregon	2,823	2,562	2,168	1,440	10.2%	30.2%	96.0%
UTAH							
Utah State University	1,476	1,386	918	702	6.5%	60.8%	110.3%
WASHINGTON							
Washington State University	3,033	2,838	2,319	770	6.9%	30.8%	293.9%
WYOMING							
University of Wyoming	1,148	1,003	721	592	14.5%	59.2%	93.9%
DOCTORATE-GRANTING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES I							
CALIFORNIA							
University of California, Riverside	2,101	1,524	1,343	810	37.9%	56.4%	159.4%
University of California, Santa Cruz	2,248	2,033	1,448	891	10.6%	55.2%	152.3%
COLORADO							
University of Northern Colorado	2,096	1,970	1,422	819	6.4%	47.4%	155.9%
MONTANA [2]							
University of Montana	1,389	1,362	1,059	635	2.0%	31.2%	118.7%
DOCTORATE-GRANTING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES II							
ARIZONA							
Northern Arizona University	1,509	1,362	990	600	10.8%	52.4%	151.5%

Table 24: RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION AND STATE, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

					Percent Change		
	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	1989-90 to 1990-91	1985-86 1990-91	1980-81 to 1990-91
COLORADO							
Colorado School of Mines	3,892	3,672	2,880	1,426	6.0%	35.1%	172.9%
IDAHO							
Idaho State University	1,526	1,420	1,374	520	7.5%	11.1%	193.5%
University of Idaho	1,542	1,452	1,344	660	6.2%	14.7%	133.6%
MONTANA [2]							
Montana State University	1,315	1,301	1,113	573	1.1%	18.1%	129.5%
NEVADA				-			
University of Nevada, Reno	960	800	656	384	20.0%	46.3%	150.0%
NORTH DAKOTA							
North Dakota State University	2,166	1,866	1,257	741	16.1%	72.3%	192.3%
University of North Dakota	2,250	1,934	1,329	768	16.3%	69.3%	193.0%
OREGON							
Portland State University	2,775	2,511	2,151	1,404	10.5%	29.0%	97.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
University of South Dakota	2,027	1,950	1,583	1,003	3.9%	28.0%	102.1%
COMPREHENSIVE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES I							
ALASKA [3]							
University of Alaska Anchorage	1,694	1,588	1,218	682	6.7%	39.1%	148.4%
University of Alaska Fairbanks	2,084	1,950	1,408	732	6.9%	48.0%	184.7%
CALIFORNIA [4]							
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	1,025	953	680	232	7.6%	50.7%	341.8%
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	856	784	642	214	9.2%	33.3%	300.0%
California State University, Bakersfield	897	825	621	192	8.7%	44.4%	367.2%
California State University, Chico	910	836	685	232	8.9%	32.8%	292.2%
California State University, Dominguez Hills	871	790	632	212	10.3%	37.8%	310.8%
California State University, Fresno	912	840	696	220	8.6%	31.0%	314.5%
California State University, Fullerton	952	880	687	228	8.2%	38.6%	317.5%
California State University, Hayward	895	823	629	212	8.7%	42.3%	322.2%
California State University, Long Beach	890	818	654	218	8.8%	36.1%	308.3%
California State University, Los Angeles	894	822	639	212	8.8%	39.9%	321.7%
California State University, Northridge	972	900	691	232	8.0%	40.7%	319.0%
California State University, Sacramento	892	820	651	212	8.8%	37.0%	320.8%
California State University, San Bernardino	912	840	660	212	8.6%	38.2%	330.2%
California State University, Stanislaus	916	834	679	212	9.8%	34.9%	332.1%
Humboldt State University	939	867	684	227	8.3%	37.3%	313.7%
San Diego State University	962	846	661	224	13.7%	45.5%	329.5%
San Francisco State University	896	824	669	231	8.7%	33.9%	287.9%
San Jose State University	974	902	723	222	8.0%	34.7%	338.7%
Sonoma State University	918	846	679	226	8.5%	35.2%	306.2%
COLORADO							
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs [1] [5]	2,222	2,018	1,368	584	10.1%	62.4%	280.5%
University of Colorado, Denver [1]	2,227	2,002	1,366	654	11.2%	63.0%	240.5%
University of Southern Colorado	1,601	1,537	1,196	810	4.2%	33.9%	97.7%
IDAHO							
Boise State University	1,515	1,449	1,392	528	4.6%	8.8%	186.9%
MINNESOTA							
Bemidji State University	1,819	1,653	1,329	578	10.0%	36.9%	214.7%
Mankato State University	1,819	1,653	1,329	578	10.0%	36.9%	214.7%
Moorhead State University	1,819	1,653	1,329	578	10.0%	36.9%	214.7%
Saint Cloud State University	1,819	1,653	1,329	578	10.0%	36.9%	214.7%
University of Minnesota, Duluth	3,440	3,275	2,552	1,389	5.0%	34.8%	147.7%
Winona State University	1,819	1,653	1,329	578	10.0%	36.9%	214.7%
MONTANA [2]							
Eastern Montana College	1,314	1,233	981	519	6.6%	33.9%	153.2%

Table 24: RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION AND STATE, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

					Percent Change		
	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	1989-90 to 1990-91	1985-86 1990-91	1980-81 to 1990-91
NEVADA							
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	960	800	656	384	20.0%	46.3%	150.0%
NEW MEXICO							
Eastern New Mexico University	1,362	1,266	786	619	7.6%	73.3%	120.0%
NORTH DAKOTA							
Minot State University	2,187	1,857	1,275	697	17.8%	71.5%	213.8%
OREGON							
Southern Oregon State College	2,673	2,475	2,154	1,413	8.0%	24.1%	89.2%
Western Oregon State College	2,661	2,469	2,108	1,392	7.8%	26.2%	91.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Northern State University	1,828	1,735	1,412	953	5.4%	29.5%	91.8%
South Dakota State University	1,981	1,884	1,541	1,012	5.1%	28.6%	95.8%
UTAH							
Weber State University [6]	1,506	1,407	951	633	7.0%	58.4%	137.9%
WASHINGTON							
Central Washington University	2,604	2,457	1,710	684	6.0%	52.3%	280.7%
Eastern Washington University	2,604	2,457	1,710	684	6.0%	52.3%	280.7%
Western Washington University	2,604	2,457	1,710	684	6.0%	52.3%	280.7%
COMPREHENSIVE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES II							
ALASKA [3]							
University of Alaska Southeast	1,650	1,550	1,204	640	6.5%	37.0%	157.8%
COLORADO							
Adams State College	1,666	1,558	1,146	760	6.9%	45.4%	119.2%
MINNESOTA							
Southwest State University	1,819	1,653	1,329	578	10.0%	36.9%	214.7%
MONTANA [2]							
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	1,212	1,184	916	482	2.4%	32.3%	151.5%
Northern Montana College	1,197	1,197	849	477	0.0%	41.0%	150.9%
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico Highlands University	1,174	1,104	599	474	6.3%	96.0%	147.7%
Western New Mexico University	1,134	1,062	800	438	4.8%	89.0%	158.9%
OREGON							
Eastern Oregon State College	2,682	2,508	2,157	1,410	6.9%	24.3%	90.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Black Hills State University	1,867	1,801	1,461	980	3.7%	27.8%	90.5%
UTAH							
Southern Utah University [6] [7]	1,452	1,338	—	—	8.5%	—	—
LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES II [8]							
MINNESOTA							
Metropolitan State University	1,819	1,653	1,329	578	10.0%	36.9%	214.7%
MONTANA [2]							
Western Montana College of the University of Montana [9]	1,199	1,339	907	474	-10.5%	32.2%	153.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Dakota State University	1,860	1,769	1,484	963	5.1%	25.3%	93.1%
WASHINGTON							
Evergreen State College [10]	2,604	2,457	1,710	—	6.0%	52.3%	—
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS AND OTHER SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS							
COLORADO							
University of Colorado, Health Sciences Center [11]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	1,540	1,427	816	633	7.9%	88.7%	143.3%

Table 24: RESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION AND STATE, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

					Percent Change		
	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	1989-90 to 1990-91	1985-86 1990-91	1980-81 to 1990-91
OREGON							
Oregon Health Scie[illegible]ity [12]	3,795	3,063	2,409	1,523	23.9%	57.5%	149.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
South Dakota School of Mi[illegible]nd Technology	2,016	1,923	1,551	998	4.8%	30.0%	102.0%

[1] Higher rates apply to certain fields.
[2] Graduate students taking a "minimum" full-time course load of nine credit hours in Montana pay lower tuition than students taking a "typical" full-time load of 12 credit hours. Tuition for a "typical" full-time load of 12 credit hours is reported.
[3] A resident graduate student is charged $90 per credit hour to a maximum of $1,620 per year based on 9 credit hours per semester. Differences among the campuses are a reflection of variations in required fees.
[4] Tuition and fees at California State University, San Marcos, which opened in 1990-91, are not reported and not included in state or regional averages. Resident graduate tuition and fees in 1990-91 are $791.
[5] Amounts reported are for 15 credit hours based on a per-credit-hour rate. The normal "full-time" graduate course load at Colorado Springs is nine credit hours.
[6] Name changed from college to university in 1990.
[7] Southern Utah University did not have a graduate program until 1987-88.
[8] There are no public Liberal Arts I institutions in the 16 WICHE states.
[9] The lower tuition and fee rate at Western Montana College for 1990-91 reflects a reduction in the mandatory health insurance fee.
[10] Evergreen State College did not have a graduate program until 1981-82.
[11] University of Colorado Health Sciences Center has separate tuition rates for each field.
[12] Represents rates for graduate nursing students.

Table 5c NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION AND STATE, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

					Percent Change		
	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	1989-90 to 1990-91	1985-86 to 1990-91	1980-81 to 1990-91
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES I							
ARIZONA							
University of Arizona	6,515	5,484	3,844	2,500	18.8%	69.5%	160.6%
CALIFORNIA							
University of California, Berkeley	8,415	7,370	5,163	3,167	14.2%	63.0%	165.7%
University of California, Davis	8,196	7,406	5,102	3,170	10.7%	60.6%	158.5%
University of California, Irvine	8,291	7,526	5,152	3,168	10.2%	60.9%	161.7%
University of California, Los Angeles	8,097	7,332	5,111	3,159	10.4%	58.4%	156.3%
University of California, San Diego	8,229	7,464	5,162	3,148	10.2%	59.4%	161.4%
University of California, San Francisco	8,343	7,554	5,145	3,182	10.4%	62.2%	162.2%
COLORADO							
University of Colorado, Boulder [1]	9,414	8,572	5,955	3,584	9.8%	58.1%	162.7%
Colorado State Univ[illegible]	6,583	6,102	4,699	2,930	7.9%	40.1%	124.7%
HAWAII							
University of Hawaii, Manoa	3,777	3,777	3,1[illegible]	1,156	0.0%	21.1[illegible]	226.7%
MINNESOTA							
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities [2]	6,336	5,817	5,239	2,924	8.9%	20.9%	116.7%
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico State University	5,184	5,082	3,067	2,082	2.0%	69.0%	149.0%
University of New Mexico	5,150	4,860	3,056	2,038	6.0%	68.5%	152.7%
OREGON							
Oregon State University	5,637	4,968	4,152	3,237	13.5%	35.8%	74.1%
UTAH							
University of Utah	5,310	4,971	3,693	2,034	6.8%	43.8%	161.1%
WASHINGTON							
University of Washington	5,433	5,082	4,461	2,394	6.9%	21.8%	126.9%
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES II							
ARIZONA							
Arizona State University	6,515	5,484	3,844	2,500	18.8%	69.5%	160.6%
CALIFORNIA							
University of California, Santa Barbara	8,137	7,368	5,120	3,184	10.5%	58.9%	155.6%
OREGON							
University of Oregon	5,724	5,043	4,190	3,282	13.5%	36.6%	74.4%
UTAH							
Utah State University	4,413	4,131	3,051	1,860	6.8%	44.6%	137.3%
WASHINGTON							
Washington State University	5,433	5,082	4,461	2,394	6.9%	21.8%	126.9%
WYOMING							
University of Wyoming	3,568	3,039	2,231	1,878	17.4%	59.9%	90.0%
DOCTORATE-GRANTING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES I							
CALIFORNIA							
University of California, Riverside	8,109	7,344	5,123	3,174	10.4%	58.3%	155.5%
University of California, Santa Cruz	8,308	7,532	5,204	3,231	10.3%	59.6%	157.1%

Table 25: NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION AND STATE, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

					Percent Change		
	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	1989-90 to 1990-91	1985-86 to 1990-91	1980-81 to 1990-91
COLORADO							
University of Northern Colorado	5,190	4,462	4,836	2,841	16.3%	7.3%	82.7%
MONTANA [3]							
University of Montana	3,547	3,521	2,823	2,003	0.7%	25.6%	77.1%
DOCTORATE-GRANTING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES II							
ARIZONA							
Northern Arizona University	5,885	4,954	3,244	2,100	18.8%	81.4%	180.2%
COLORADO							
Colorado School of Mines	10,164	9,588	7,682	4,708	6.0%	32.3%	115.9%
IDAHO							
Idaho State University	3,160	2,986	2,940	1,770	5.8%	7.5%	78.5%
University of Idaho	3,506	3,298	3,010	1,990	6.3%	16.5%	76.2%
MONTANA [3]							
Montana State University	3,463	3,449	2,877	1,941	0.4%	20.4%	78.4%
NEVADA							
University of Nevada, Reno	4,680	4,200	3,280	2,220	11.4%	42.7%	110.8%
NORTH DAKOTA							
North Dakota State University	4,974	3,918	2,088	1,401	27.0%	138.2%	255.0%
University of North Dakota	5,058	3,986	2,160	1,428	26.9%	134.2%	254.2%
OREGON							
Portland State University	5,676	4,992	4,173	3,246	13.7%	36.0%	74.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
University of South Dakota	3,383	3,241	2,670	1,682	4.4%	26.7%	101.1%
COMPREHENSIVE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES I							
ALASKA [4]							
University of Alaska Anchorage	3,714	3,178	2,328	1,232	16.9%	59.5%	201.5%
University of Alaska Fairbanks	4,104	3,540	2,518	1,352	15.9%	63.0%	203.6%
CALIFORNIA [5]							
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	7,195	6,623	4,460	2,392	8.6%	61.3%	200.8%
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	7,026	6,454	4,422	2,374	8.9%	58.9%	196.0%
California State University, Bakersfield	7,067	6,495	4,401	2,352	8.8%	60.6%	200.6%
California State University, Chico	7,080	6,506	4,465	2,392	8.8%	58.6%	196.0%
California State University, Dominguez Hills	7,041	6,460	4,412	2,372	9.0%	59.6%	196.8%
California State University, Fresno	7,084	6,510	4,476	2,380	[illegible]	58.2%	197.6%
California State University, Fullerton	7,122	6,550	4,467	2,388	[illegible]	59.4%	198.2%
California State University, Hayward	7,065	6,493	4,409	2,372	[illegible]	60.2%	197.8%
California State University, Long Beach	7,060	6,488	4,434	2,378	8.8%	59.2%	196.9%
California State University, Los Angeles	7,064	6,492	4,419	2,372	8.8%	59.9%	197.8%
California State University, Northridge	7,142	6,570	4,471	2,392	8.7%	59.7%	198.6%
California State University, Sacramento	7,062	6,490	4,431	2,372	8.8%	59.4%	197.7%
California State University, San Bernardino	7,082	6,510	4,440	2,372	8.8%	59.5%	198.6%
California State University, Stanislaus	7,086	6,504	4,459	2,372	8.9%	58.9%	198.7%
Humboldt State University	7,109	6,537	4,464	2,387	8.8%	59.3%	197.8%
San Diego State University	7,132	6,516	4,441	2,384	9.5%	60.6%	199.2%
San Francisco State University	7,066	6,494	4,449	2,391	8.8%	58.8%	195.5%
San Jose State University	7,144	6,572	4,503	2,382	8.7%	58.6%	199.9%
Sonoma State University	7,088	6,516	4,459	2,386	8.8%	59.0%	197.1%
COLORADO							
Fort Lewis College	5,048	4,692	3,522	2,265	7.6%	43.3%	122.9%
Metropolitan State College	4,435	4,406	3,638	2,265	0.7%	21.9%	95.8%
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs [1] [6]	5,616	5,118	4,458	2,346	9.7%	26.0%	139.4%

Table 25: NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION AND STATE, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

					Percent Change		
	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	1989-90 to 1990-91	1985-86 to 1990-91	1980-81 to 1990-91
University of Colorado, Denver [1]	6,723	6,172	4,542	2,608	8.9%	48.0%	157.8%
University of Southern Colorado	5,525	5,275	4,150	2,755	4.7%	33.1%	100.5%
Western State College	4,614	4,234	3,265	2,483	9.0%	41.3%	85.8%
HAWAII							
University of Hawaii, Hilo [7]	3,490	3,490	2,900	930	0.0%	20.3%	275.3%
IDAHO							
Boise State University	3,165	3,015	2,958	1,978	5.0%	7.0%	60.0%
MINNESOTA							
Bemidji State University	3,062	2,784	2,619	1,256	10.0%	16.9%	143.8%
Mankato State University	3,062	2,784	2,619	1,256	10.0%	16.9%	143.8%
Moorhead State University	3,062	2,784	2,619	1,256	10.0%	16.9%	143.8%
Saint Cloud State University	3,062	2,784	2,619	1,256	10.0%	16.9%	143.8%
University of Minnesota, Duluth [2]	6,336	5,817	5,239	2,924	8.9%	20.9%	116.7%
Winona State University	3,062	2,784	2,619	1,256	10.0%	16.9%	143.8%
MONTANA [3]							
Eastern Montana College	3,072	2,991	2,385	1,527	2.7%	28.8%	101.2%
NEVADA							
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	4,685	4,200	3,280	2,220	11.4%	42.7%	110.8%
NEW MEXICO							
Eastern New Mexico University	4,248	4,014	2,490	1,596	5.8%	70.6%	166.2%
NORTH DAKOTA							
Minot State University	4,125	3,093	1,896	1,129	33.4%	117.6%	265.4%
OREGON							
Southern Oregon State College	4,998	4,482	3,786	2,946	11.5%	32.0%	69.7%
Western Oregon State College	4,986	4,476	3,740	2,925	11.4%	33.3%	70.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Northern State University	2,916	2,771	2,305	1,514	5.2%	26.5%	92.6%
South Dakota State University	3,335	3,170	2,627	1,690	5.2%	27.0%	97.3%
UTAH							
Weber State University [8]	3,753	3,513	2,574	1,524	6.8%	45.8%	146.3%
WASHINGTON							
Central Washington University	5,649	5,325	4,206	1,983	6.1%	34.3%	184.9%
Eastern Washington University	5,649	5,325	4,206	1,983	6.1%	34.3%	184.9%
Western Washington University	5,649	5,325	4,206	1,983	6.1%	34.3%	184.9%
COMPREHENSIVE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES II							
ALASKA [4]							
University of Alaska Southeast	3,670	3,140	2,314	1,190	16.9%	58.6%	208.4%
COLORADO							
Adams State College	3,786	3,510	2,750	3,032	7.9%	37.7%	24.9%
IDAHO							
Lewis-Clark State College	3,020	2,940	2,908	1,430	2.7%	3.9%	111.2%
MINNESOTA							
Southwest State University	3,062	2,784	2,619	1,256	10.0%	16.9%	143.8%
MONTANA [3]							
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	3,379	3,343	2,680	1,490	1.1%	26.1%	126.8%
Northern Montana College	2,955	2,955	2,253	1,485	0.0%	31.2%	99.0%
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico Highlands University	4,126	4,056	2,303	1,451	1.7%	79.2%	184.4%
Western New Mexico University	4,304	4,102	2,155	1,414	4.9%	99.7%	204.4%
OREGON							
Eastern Oregon State College	1,764	1,662	1,422	900	6.1%	24.1%	96.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Black Hills State University	2,960	2,845	2,354	1,541	4.0%	25.7%	92.1%

Table 25: NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION AND STATE, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

	1990–91	1989–90	1985–86	1980–81	Percent Change 1989–90 to 1990–91	Percent Change 1985–86 to 1990–91	Percent Change 1980–81 to 1990–91
UTAH							
Southern Utah University [8]	3,582	3,327	2,467	1,320	7.7%	45.2%	171.4%
LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES II [9]							
COLORADO							
Mesa College	3,770	3,478	3,200	2,500	8.5%	17.8%	50.8%
HAWAII							
West Oahu College	2,490	2,490	2,200	1,000	0.0%	13.2%	149.0%
MINNESOTA							
Metropolitan State University	3,062	2,784	2,619	1,258	10.0%	16.9%	143.8%
University of Minnesota, Morris [2]	6,336	5,817	5,239	2,924	8.9%	20.9%	116.7%
MONTANA [3]							
Western Montana College of the University of Montana [10]	2,957	3,097	2,311	1,482	–4.5%	28.0%	99.5%
NORTH DAKOTA							
Dickinson State University	4,131	3,129	1,941	1,171	32.0%	112.8%	252.8%
Mayville State University	4,157	3,155	1,911	1,162	31.8%	117.5%	257.9%
Valley City State University	4,110	3,108	1,926	1,153	32.2%	113.4%	256.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Dakota State University [11]	1,685	1,600	2,381	1,524	5.3%	–29.2%	10.6%
WASHINGTON							
Evergreen State College	5,649	5,325	4,206	1,983	6.1%	34.3%	184.9%
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS AND OTHER SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS							
CALIFORNIA							
California Maritime Academy	4,287	3,814	2,876	2,356	12.4%	49.1%	82.0%
COLORADO							
University of Colorado, Health Sciences Center [12]							
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	4,841	4,623	2,967	2,007	4.7%	63.2%	141.2%
OREGON							
Oregon Health Sciences University [13]	6,654	5,707	4,594	3,365	16.6%	44.8%	97.7%
Oregon Institute of Technology	5,592	5,022	4,169	3,269	11.4%	34.1%	71.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	3,371	3,214	2,627	1,673	4.9%	28.3%	101.5%

[1] Higher rates apply to certain fields.
[2] University of Minnesota undergraduate tuition and fee rates represent an average of lower and upper division rates.
[3] Students taking a "minimum" full-time course load of 12 to 13 credit hours in Montana pay lower rates than students taking a "typical" full-time load of 14 to 18 credit hours. Tuition for a "typical" full-time load of 15 credit hours is reported here.
[4] A nonresident undergraduate is charged $140 per credit hour to a maximum of $3,640 per year based on 13 credit hours per semester.
[5] Tuition and fees at California State University, San Marcos, which opened in 1990–91, are not reported and not included in state or regional averages. Nonresident undergraduate tuition and fees are $6,961.
[6] Upper division undergraduate students pay a higher tuition rate.
[7] Tuition and fees for upper division undergraduates are reported; lower division undergraduate tuition rates are the same as those for the community colleges.
[8] Name changed from college to university effective January, 1991.
[9] There are no public Liberal Arts I institutions in the 16 WICHE states.
[10] The lower tuition and fee rate at Western Montana College for 1990–91 reflects a reduction in the mandatory health insurance fee.
[11] The nonresident tuition differential at Dakota State University was eliminated in 1988–89.
[12] University of Colorado Health Sciences Center has separate rates for each field.
[13] Represents rates for undergraduate nursing students.

Table 26: NONRESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION AND STATE, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

					Percent Change		
	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	1989-90 to 1990-91	1985-86 1990-91	1980-81 to 1990-91
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES I							
ARIZONA							
University of Arizona	6,515	5,484	3,844	2,500	18.8%	69.5%	160.6%
CALIFORNIA							
University of California, Berkeley	8,405	7,550	5,223	3,226	11.3%	60.9%	160.5%
University of California, Davis	8,380	7,614	5,132	3,208	10.1%	63.3%	161.2%
University of California, Irvine	8,696	7,514	5,198	3,228	15.7%	67.3%	169.4%
University of California, Los Angeles	8,624	7,319	5,162	3,207	17.8%	67.1%	168.9%
University of California, San Diego	8,537	7,439	5,122	3,190	14.8%	66.7%	167.6%
University of California, San Francisco	8,343	7,554	5,205	3,242	10.4%	60.3%	157.3%
COLORADO							
Colorado State University	6,845	6,344	4,889	3,066	7.9%	40.0%	123.3%
University of Colorado, Boulder [1]	9,144	8,356	5,559	3,752	9.4%	64.5%	143.7%
HAWAII							
University of Hawaii, Manoa	4,477	4,477	3,716	1,407	0.0%	20.5%	218.2%
MINNESOTA							
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	6,530	6,216	4,831	3,469	5.1%	35.2%	88.2%
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico State University	5,202	5,202	3,067	2,082	0.0%	69.6%	149.9%
University of New Mexico	5,310	5,012	3,056	2,038	5.9%	73.8%	160.5%
OREGON							
Oregon State University	4,638	4,089	3,417	2,388	13.4%	35.7%	94.2%
UTAH							
University of Utah	4,902	4,592	3,057	1,911	6.8%	60.4%	156.5%
WASHINGTON							
University of Washington	7,578	7,083	5,775	2,736	7.0%	31.2%	177.0%
RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES II							
ARIZONA							
Arizona State University	6,515	5,484	3,844	2,500	18.8%	69.5%	160.6%
CALIFORNIA							
University of California, Santa Barbara	8,531	7,328	5,137	3,208	16.4%	66.1%	165.9%
OREGON							
University of Oregon	4,725	4,164	3,455	2,433	13.5%	36.8%	94.2%
UTAH							
Utah State University	4,029	3,768	2,547	1,860	6.9%	58.2%	116.6%
WASHINGTON							
Washington State University	7,578	7,083	5,775	2,736	7.0%	31.2%	177.0%
WYOMING							
University of Wyoming	3,568	3,039	2,231	1,878	17.4%	59.9%	90.0%
DOCTORATE-GRANTING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES I							
CALIFORNIA							
University of California, Riverside	8,517	7,323	5,159	3,210	16.3%	65.1%	165.3%
University of California, Santa Cruz	8,664	7,832	5,264	3,291	10.6%	64.6%	163.3%
COLORADO							
University of Northern Colorado	5,502	4,728	5,067	2,976	16.4%	8.6%	84.9%
MONTANA [2]							
University of Montana	3,297	3,270	2,823	2,003	0.8%	16.8%	64.6%

Table 26: NONRESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION AND STATE, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

					Percent Change		
	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	1989-90 to 1990-91	1985-86 1990-91	1980-81 to 1990-91
DOCTORATE-GRANTING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES II							
ARIZONA							
Northern Arizona University	5,885	4,954	3,244	2,100	18.8%	81.4%	180.2%
COLORADO							
Colorado School of Mines	10,164	9,588	7,682	4,708	6.0%	32.3%	115.9%
IDAHO							
Idaho State University	3,526	3,320	3,274	1,820	6.2%	7.7%	93.7%
University of Idaho	3,882	3,652	3,344	2,160	6.3%	16.1%	79.7%
MONTANA [2]							
Montana State University	3,223	3,209	2,877	1,941	0.4%	12.0%	66.0%
NEVADA							
University of Nevada, Reno	4,260	3,800	2,856	1,884	12.1%	49.2%	126.1%
NORTH DAKOTA							
North Dakota State University	5,532	4,440	2,412	1,509	24.6%	129.4%	266.6%
University of North Dakota	5,616	4,508	2,484	1,536	24.6%	126.1%	265.6%
OREGON							
Portland State University	4,677	4,113	3,438	2,397	13.7%	36.0%	95.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
University of South Dakota	3,376	3,236	2,675	1,718	4.3%	26.2%	96.5%
COMPREHENSIVE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES I							
ALASKA [3]							
University of Alaska Anchorage	3,314	3,118	2,478	1,462	6.3%	33.7%	126.7%
University of Alaska Fairbanks	3,704	3,480	2,668	1,512	6.4%	38.8%	145.0%
CALIFORNIA [4]							
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	7,195	6,623	4,460	2,392	8.6%	61.3%	200.8%
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	7,026	6,454	4,422	2,374	8.9%	58.9%	196.0%
California State University, Bakersfield	7,067	6,495	4,401	2,352	8.8%	60.6%	200.5%
California State University, Chico	7,080	6,508	4,465	2,392	8.8%	58.6%	196.0%
California State University, Dominguez Hills	7,041	6,460	4,412	2,372	9.0%	59.6%	196.8%
California State University, Fresno	7,082	6,510	4,476	2,380	8.8%	58.2%	197.6%
California State University, Fullerton	7,122	6,550	4,467	2,388	8.7%	59.4%	198.2%
California State University, Hayward	7,065	6,493	4,409	2,372	8.8%	60.2%	197.8%
California State University, Long Beach	7,060	6,488	4,434	2,378	8.8%	59.2%	196.9%
California State University, Los Angeles	7,064	6,492	4,419	2,372	8.8%	59.9%	197.8%
California State University, Northridge	7,142	6,570	4,471	2,392	8.7%	59.7%	198.6%
California State University, Sacramento	7,062	6,490	4,431	2,372	8.8%	59.4%	197.7%
California State University, San Bernardino	7,062	6,510	4,440	2,372	8.8%	59.5%	198.6%
California State University, Stanislaus	7,066	6,504	4,459	2,372	8.9%	58.9%	198.7%
Humboldt State University	7,109	6,537	4,464	2,387	8.8%	59.3%	197.8%
San Diego State University	7,132	6,516	4,441	2,384	9.5%	60.6%	199.2%
San Francisco State University	7,066	6,494	4,449	2,391	8.8%	58.8%	195.5%
San Jose State University	7,144	6,572	4,503	2,382	8.7%	58.6%	199.9%
Sonoma State University	7,088	6,516	4,459	2,386	8.8%	59.0%	197.1%
COLORADO							
University of Colorado, Colorado Springs [1] [5]	6,182	5,738	4,646	2,462	7.7%	33.1%	151.1%
University of Colorado, Denver [1]	7,069	6,492	4,778	2,736	8.9%	48.0%	158.4%
University of Southern Colorado	5,525	5,275	4,150	2,883	4.7%	33.1%	91.6%
IDAHO							
Boise State University	3,515	3,349	3,292	2,028	5.0%	6.8%	73.3%
MINNESOTA							
Bemidji State University	2,509	2,281	2,216	1,051	10.0%	13.2%	138.7%
Mankato State University	2,509	2,281	2,216	1,051	10.0%	13.2%	138.7%

Table 26: NONRESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION AND STATE, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

					Percent Change		
	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	1989-90 to 1990-91	1985-86 1990-91	1980-81 to 1990-91
Moorhead State University	2,509	2,281	2,216	1,051	10.0%	13.2%	138.7%
Saint Cloud State University	2,509	2,281	2,216	1,051	10.0%	13.2%	138.7%
University of Minnesota, Duluth	6,530	6,216	4,831	3,469	5.1%	35.2%	88.2%
Winona State University	2,509	2,281	2,216	1,051	10.0%	13.2%	138.7%
MONTANA [2]							
Eastern Montana College	2,862	2,781	2,385	1,527	2.9%	20.0%	87.4%
NEVADA							
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	4,260	3,800	2,856	1,884	12.1%	49.2%	126.1%
NEW MEXICO							
Eastern New Mexico University	4,380	4,140	2,490	1,596	5.8%	75.9%	174.4%
NORTH DAKOTA							
Minot State University	5,553	4,014	2,163	1,258	38.3%	156.7%	341.4%
OREGON							
Southern Oregon State College	4,542	4,074	3,441	2,406	11.5%	32.0%	88.8%
Western Oregon State College	4,530	4,068	3,395	2,385	11.4%	33.4%	89.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Northern State University	2,992	2,844	2,372	1,584	5.2%	26.1%	88.9%
South Dakota State University	3,330	3,169	2,633	1,727	5.1%	26.5%	92.8%
UTAH							
Weber State University [6]	4,095	3,834	2,574	1,524	6.8%	59.1%	168.7%
WASHINGTON							
Central Washington University	7,899	7,440	5,094	2,256	6.2%	55.1%	250.1%
Eastern Washington University	7,899	7,440	5,094	2,256	6.2%	55.1%	250.1%
Western Washington University	7,899	7,440	5,094	2,256	6.2%	55.1%	250.1%
COMPREHENSIVE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES II							
ALASKA [3]							
University of Alaska Southeast	3,270	3,080	2,464	1,420	6.2%	32.7%	130.3%
COLORADO							
Adams State College	4,478	4,150	2,874	3,174	7.9%	55.8%	41.1%
MINNESOTA							
Southwest State University	2,509	2,281	2,216	1,051	10.0%	13.2%	138.7%
MONTANA [2]							
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	3,120	3,092	2,680	1,490	0.9%	16.4%	109.4%
Northern Montana College	2,745	2,745	2,253	1,485	0.0%	21.8%	84.8%
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico Highlands University	4,126	4,056	2,303	1,451	1.7%	79.2%	184.4%
Western New Mexico University	4,424	4,220	2,155	1,414	4.8%	105.3%	212.9%
OREGON							
Eastern Oregon State College	4,548	4,188	3,444	2,403	8.6%	32.1%	89.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Black Hills State University	3,031	2,910	2,675	1,611	4.2%	13.3%	88.1%
UTAH							
Southern Utah University [6] [7]	3,912	3,636	—	—	7.6%	—	—
LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES II [8]							
MINNESOTA							
Metropolitan State University	2,509	2,281	2,216	1,051	10.0%	13.2%	138.7%
MONTANA [2]							
Western Montana College of the University of Montana [9]	2,747	2,887	2,311	1,482	-4.8%	18.9%	85.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Dakota State University [10]	1,860	1,769	2,272	1,594	5.1%	-18.1%	16.7%

Table 26: NONRESIDENT GRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION AND STATE, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

					Percent Change		
	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	1989-90 to 1990-91	1985-86 1990-91	1980-81 to 1990-91
WASHINGTON							
Evergreen State College [11]	7,899	7,440	5,094	----	6.2%	55.1%	----
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS AND OTHER SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS							
COLORADO							
University of Colorado, Health Sciences Center [12]							
NEW MEXICO							
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	4,974	4,748	2,967	2,007	4.8%	67.6%	147.8%
OREGON							
Oregon Health Sciences University [13]	5,670	4,685	3,696	2,516	21.5%	53.4%	125.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	3,365	3,208	2,643	1,713	4.9%	27.3%	96.4%

[1] Higher rates apply to certain fields.
[2] Graduate students taking a "minimum" full-time course load of nine credit hours in Montana pay lower tuition rates than students taking a "typical" full-time load of 12 credit hours. Tuition for a "typical" full-time load of 12 credit hours is reported.
[3] A nonresident graduate student is charged $180 per credit hour to a maximum of $3,240 per year based on 9 credit hours per semester. Differences among the campuses are a reflection of variations in required fees.
[4] Tuition and fees at California State University, San Marcos, which opened in 1990-91, are not reported and not included in state or regional averages. Nonresident graduate tuition and fees for 1990-91 are $6,961.
[5] Amounts reported are for 15 credit hours based on a per-credit-hour rate. The normal "full-time" graduate course load at Colorado Springs is nine credit hours.
[6] Name changed from college to university effective January, 1991.
[7] Southern Utah University did not have a graduate program until 1987-88.
[8] There are no public Liberal Arts I institutions in the 16 WICHE states.
[9] The lower tuition and fee rate at Western Montana College for 1990-91 reflects a decrease in the mandatory health insurance fee.
[10] The nonresident tuition differential at Dakota State University was eliminated in 1988-89.
[11] Evergreen State College did not have a graduate program until 1981-82.
[12] University of Colorado Health Sciences Center has separate rates for each field.
[13] Represents rates for graduate nursing students.

Table 27: AVERAGE TUITION AND FEES IN CONSTANT (1980) DOLLARS AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST BY CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81

					Percent Change		
	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	1989-90 to 1990-91	1985-86 to 1990-91	1980-81 to 1990-91
RESEARCH I							
Resident Undergraduate	1,176	1,133	1,021	779	3.8%	15.2%	51.0%
Resident Graduate	1,379	1,296	1,135	848	6.4%	21.5%	62.6%
Nonresident Undergraduate	4,301	4,127	3,452	2,742	4.2%	24.6%	56.9%
Nonresident Graduate	4,428	4,230	3,458	2,791	4.7%	28.1%	58.7%
RESEARCH II							
Resident Undergraduate	1,042	1,001	916	722	4.1%	13.7%	44.3%
Resident Graduate	1,275	1,183	1,078	819	7.8%	18.3%	55.7%
Nonresident Undergraduate	3,559	3,339	2,922	2,516	6.6%	21.8%	41.4%
Nonresident Graduate	3,680	3,418	2,934	2,436	7.7%	25.4%	51.1%
DOCTORATE-GRANTING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES I							
Resident Undergraduate	1,087	1,072	979	757	1.4%	11.0%	43.5%
Resident Graduate	1,238	1,144	1,009	789	8.1%	22.6%	56.9%
Nonresident Undergraduate	3,974	3,798	3,443	2,812	4.6%	15.4%	41.3%
Nonresident Graduate	4,104	3,846	3,506	2,870	6.7%	17.1%	43.0%
DOCTORATE-GRANTING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES II							
Resident Undergraduate	1,156	1,111	1,017	738	4.1%	13.7%	56.5%
Resident Graduate	1,261	1,214	1,124	808	3.9%	12.2%	56.1%
Nonresident Undergraduate	3,156	2,965	2,613	2,249	6.5%	20.8%	40.4%
Nonresident Graduate	3,168	2,978	2,626	2,177	6.4%	20.7%	45.5%
COMPREHENSIVE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES I							
Resident Undergraduate	852	829	761	493	2.7%	11.9%	72.9%
Resident Graduate	965	937	833	514	3.0%	15.7%	87.6%
Nonresident Undergraduate	3,440	3,327	2,848	2,078	3.4%	20.8%	65.6%
Nonresident Graduate	3,576	3,460	2,885	2,085	3.3%	23.9%	71.5%
COMPREHENSIVE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES II							
Resident Undergraduate	876	871	775	589	0.5%	13.0%	48.6%
Resident Graduate	1,002	995	873	693	0.7%	14.7%	44.5%
Nonresident Undergraduate	2,103	2,094	1,826	1,501	0.4%	15.2%	40.1%
Nonresident Graduate	2,285	2,283	1,962	1,722	0.1%	16.4%	32.7%
LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES II [1]							
Resident Undergraduate	1,040	1,002	913	675	3.8%	13.9%	54.0%
Resident Graduate	1,182	1,199	1,040	672	-1.4%	13.7%	76.0%
Nonresident Undergraduate	2,423	2,258	2,139	1,615	7.3%	13.3%	50.0%
Nonresident Graduate	2,372	2,388	2,277	1,376	-0.7%	4.2%	72.4%
PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS AND OTHER SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS							
Resident Undergraduate	1,189	1,121	1,015	881	6.1%	17.2%	35.1%
Resident Graduate	1,548	1,421	1,219	1,051	9.0%	27.0%	47.3%
Nonresident Undergraduate	3,127	2,974	2,639	2,534	5.1%	18.5%	23.4%
Nonresident Graduate	2,951	2,796	2,376	2,079	5.5%	24.2%	42.0%

[1] There are no public Liberal Arts I institutions in the 16 WICHE states.

Tuition and Fees in Public Two-Year Institutions in the West

This section presents a discussion of current tuition and fee levels for full-year, full-time attendance at public two-year institutions of higher education in the western states. Detailed information on tuition and fees for this group of institutions is provided in Tables 28 through 33.

Trends in Tuition and Fees

On average, tuition in 1990-91 increased 7.2 percent for resident students at public two-year colleges from one year earlier; for nonresident students the increase was 4.4 percent. As in the case of the four-year institutions, the highest percent increase was for students at North Dakota colleges–up 23.7 percent for resident students and 33.1 percent for nonresident students. There was no increase in tuition for resident students in California and Hawaii; nonresident students in Wyoming were given a 15 percent decrease in tuition. Highest average tuition for resident in-district students is $1,619 in North Dakota while Arizona charges the highest average nonresident tuition for two-year institutions, $4,069, although North Dakota is close to this at $4,043. The lowest tuition is paid by resident students in California colleges ($100).

The simple state average for resident in-district tuition and fees was $380 in 1980-81; $707 in 1985-86; $907 in 1989-90; and $973 in 1990-91. This represents a percent increase of 155.8 percent for the period 1980-81 to 1990-91; a 37.6 percent increase for 1985-86 to 1990-91; and a 7.2 percent increase for 1989-90 to 1990-91. For the 10-year period the greatest percent increase was in Hawaii (366.3 percent); however, the 1980-81 tuition in Hawaii averaged only $90 and in 1990-91 averaged $420, well below the average for all institutions of $973. In addition, Hawaii did not increase tuition and fees during the past year. As in the case of the four-year institutions, students in Idaho institutions received some of the lowest increases in tuition during the 10-year period–a 2.8 percent one-year increase, a 10.2 percent five-year increase, and a 82.3 percent 10-year increase.

Table 28: RESIDENT IN-DISTRICT/COUNTY TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST: STATE AVERAGES, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

State Averages by Type of Institution (Number of Institutions)	1990–91	1989–90	1985–86	1980–81	Percent Change 1989–90 to 1990–91	Percent Change 1985–86 to 1990–91	Percent Change 1980–81 to 1990–91
Alaska (1)	1,054	930	620	——	13.3%	70.0%	——
Arizona (15)	620	595	435	211	4.2%	42.3%	193.9%
California (107)	100	100	100	0	0.0%	0.0%	——
Colorado (15)	927	847	686	476	9.5%	35.1%	94.9%
Hawaii (7)	420	420	243	90	0.0%	72.5%	366.3%
Idaho (2)	802	780	728	440	2.8%	10.2%	82.3%
Minnesota (49)	1,436	1,338	1,035	456	7.4%	38.7%	214.7%
Montana (3)	822	804	479	303	2.2%	71.6%	171.6%
Nevada (4)	720	626	619	390	15.0%	16.4%	84.6%
New Mexico (17)	548	529	372	301	3.2%	46.8%	81.3%
North Dakota (5)	1,619	1,309	1,018	631	23.7%	59.1%	156.4%
Oregon (16)	804	757	616	444	6.2%	30.5%	80.9%
Utah (5)	1,120	1,087	815	530	3.0%	37.3%	111.1%
Washington (27)	867	821	694	310	5.6%	24.9%	179.7%
Wyoming (7)	643	602	416	345	6.8%	54.6%	86.2%
SIMPLE AVERAGE – ALL INSTITUTIONS*	973	907	707	380	7.2%	37.6%	155.8%

* Simple average of charges at all two-year institutions. California institutions are excluded. South Dakota has no two-year, state-supported institutions.

Table 29: RESIDENT IN-DISTRICT/COUNTY TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
ALASKA [1]							
Prince William Sound Community College	1,054	930	620	——	13.3%	70.0%	——
ARIZONA							
Arizona Western College	660	630	384	250	4.8%	71.9%	164.0%
Central Arizona College [2]	535	546	480	246	-2.0%	11.5%	117.5%
Cochise College	660	630	510	320	4.8%	29.4%	106.3%
Eastern Arizona College	600	500	390	177	20.0%	53.8%	239.0%
Gateway Community College	720	690	480	190	4.3%	50.0%	278.9%
Glendale Community College	720	690	480	190	4.3%	50.0%	278.9%
Mesa Community College	720	690	480	190	4.3%	50.0%	278.9%
Mohave Community College	490	480	292	180	2.1%	67.8%	172.2%
Northland Pioneer College [2]	192	240	120	100	-20.0%	60.0%	92.0%
Phoenix College	720	690	480	190	4.3%	50.0%	278.9%
Pima Community College	528	504	510	308	4.8%	3.5%	71.4%
Rio Salado Community College	720	690	480	190	4.3%	50.0%	278.9%
Scottsdale Community College	720	690	480	190	4.3%	50.0%	278.9%
South Mountain Community College	720	690	480	190	4.3%	50.0%	278.9%
Yavapai College	590	562	486	252	5.0%	21.4%	134.1%
CALIFORNIA [3]	100	100	100	0	0.0%	0.0%	——
COLORADO							
Aims Community College	663	612	504	293	8.3%	31.5%	126.3%
Arapahoe Community College	1,075	1,010	802	572	6.4%	34.0%	87.9%
Colorado Mountain College	850	674	585	387	26.1%	45.3%	119.6%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	200	190	150	110	5.3%	33.3%	81.8%
Community College of Aurora	992	866	702	——	14.5%	41.3%	——
Community College of Denver	1,098	984	765	537	11.6%	43.5%	104.5%
Front Range Community College	1,023	945	773	551	8.3%	32.3%	85.7%
Lamar Community College	1,187	1,109	882	525	7.0%	34.6%	126.1%
Morgan Community College	1,002	924	738	537	8.4%	35.8%	57.3%
Northeastern Junior College	570	542	465	348	5.2%	22.6%	63.8%
Otero Junior College	1,092	1,014	852	348	7.7%	28.2%	213.8%
Pikes Peak Community College	1,035	957	738	643	8.2%	40.2%	61.0%
Pueblo Community College	1,031	943	762	529	9.3%	35.3%	94.9%
Red Rocks Community College	1,024	946	748	541	8.2%	36.9%	89.3%
Trinidad State Junior College	1,070	992	830	642	7.9%	28.9%	66.7%
HAWAII							
Hawaii Community College	450	450	255	90	0.0%	76.5%	400.0%
Honolulu Community College	410	410	240	90	0.0%	70.8%	355.6%
Kapiolani Community College	415	415	240	90	0.0%	72.9%	361.1%
Kauai Community College	410	410	240	90	0.0%	70.8%	355.6%
Leeward Community College	415	415	240	90	0.0%	72.9%	361.1%
Maui Community College	418	418	248	90	0.0%	68.5%	364.4%
Windward Community College	420	420	240	90	0.0%	75.0%	366.7%
IDAHO							
College of Southern Idaho	800	800	784	400	0.0%	2.0%	100.0%
North Idaho College	804	760	672	480	5.8%	19.6%	67.5%
MINNESOTA							
Albert Lea Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Alexandria Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Anoka-Ramsey Community College (with Center at Cambridge)	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
Anoka Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Austin Community College	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
Austin Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Bemidji Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%

Table 29: RESIDENT IN-DISTRICT/COUNTY TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
Brainerd Community College	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
Brainerd Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Dakota County Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Detroit Lakes Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Duluth Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
East Grand Forks Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Eveleth Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Faribault Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Fergus Falls Community College	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
Hennepin Technical College (campuses at Brooklyn Park and Eden Prairie)	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Hibbing Community College	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
Hibbing Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Hutchinson Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Inver. Hills Community College	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
Itasca Community College	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
Lakewood Community College	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
Mankato Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Mesabi Community College (with Fond du lac Center)	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
Minneapolis Community College	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
Minneapolis Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Moorhead Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Northeast Metro Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Normandale Community College	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
North Hennepin Community College	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
Northland Community College	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
Pine Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Rainy River Community College	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
Red Wing Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Rochester Community College	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
Rochester Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Saint Cloud Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Saint Paul Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Southwestern Technical College (Canby, Granite Falls, Jackson, and Pipestone)	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Staples Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Thief River Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
University of Minnesota, Crookston	2,745	2,527	2,109	1,193	8.6%	30.2%	130.1%
University of Minnesota, Waseca	2,745	2,527	2,109	1,193	8.6%	30.2%	130.1%
Vermilion Community College	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
Wadena Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Willmar Community College	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
Winona Technical College	1,496	1,395	1,070	373	7.2%	39.8%	301.1%
Worthington Community College	1,195	1,113	860	509	7.4%	39.0%	134.8%
MONTANA							
Dawson Community College	774	774	488	285	0.0%	58.3%	171.6%
Flathead Valley Community College	936	882	450	285	6.1%	108.0%	228.4%
Miles Community College	756	756	501	338	0.0%	50.9%	123.7%
NEVADA							
Clark County Community College	720	645	615	390	11.6%	17.1%	84.6%
Northern Nevada Community College	720	600	600	390	20.0%	20.0%	84.6%
Truckee Meadows Community College	720	660	660	390	9.1%	9.1%	84.6%
Western Nevada Community College	720	600	600	390	20.0%	20.0%	84.6%

Table 29: RESIDENT IN-DISTRICT/COUNTY TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
NEW MEXICO							
Albuquerque Technical-Vocational Institute [4]	582	534	486	——	5.2%	15.6%	——
Eastern New Mexico University, Clovis	520	496	324	324	4.8%	60.5%	60.5%
Eastern New Mexico University, Roswell [5]	552	580	412	375	-4.8%	34.0%	47.2%
Luna Vocational-Technical Institute [6]	20	20	20	20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
New Mexico Junior College	390	390	189	189	0.0%	106.3%	106.3%
New Mexico Military Institute	2,040	1,940	1,448	914	5.2%	40.9%	123.2%
New Mexico State University, Alamagordo	600	552	384	384	8.7%	56.3%	56.3%
New Mexico State University, Carlsbad	600	552	336	360	8.7%	78.6%	66.7%
New Mexico State University, Dona Ana	576	552	348	216	4.3%	65.5%	166.7%
New Mexico State University, Grants	552	552	360	360	0.0%	53.3%	53.3%
Northern New Mexico Community College	478	478	336	336	0.0%	42.3%	42.3%
San Juan College	360	360	360	360	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Santa Fe Community College	436	436	312	——	0.0%	39.7%	——
Tucumcari Area Vocational School [6]	20	20	20	20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
University of New Mexico, Gallup	552	552	348	348	0.0%	58.6%	58.6%
University of New Mexico, Los Alamos	480	480	318	310	0.0%	50.9%	54.8%
University of New Mexico, Valencia County	540	540	318	——	0.0%	69.8%	——
NORTH DAKOTA							
Bismarck State College	1,596	1,284	1,048	725	24.3%	52.3%	120.1%
North Dakota State College of Science	1,560	1,260	948	534	23.8%	64.6%	192.1%
University of North Dakota, Lake Region	1,632	1,332	1,048	580	22.5%	55.7%	181.4%
North Dakota State University, Bottineau	1,627	1,313	1,016	600	23.9%	60.1%	171.4%
University of North Dakota, Williston	1,678	1,354	1,028	718	23.9%	63.2%	133.7%
OREGON							
Blue Mountain Community College	720	684	540	411	5.3%	33.3%	75.2%
Central Oregon Community College	750	705	600	432	6.4%	25.0%	73.6%
Chemeketa Community College	828	828	630	450	0.0%	31.4%	84.0%
Clackamas Community College	750	705	600	450	6.4%	25.0%	66.7%
Clatsop Community College	720	720	576	396	0.0%	25.0%	81.8%
Columbia Gorge Community College [7]	864	864	612	399	0.0%	41.2%	116.5%
Lane Community College	828	792	627	495	4.5%	32.1%	67.3%
Linn-Benton Community College	864	828	648	459	4.3%	33.3%	88.2%
Mt. Hood Community College	810	720	645	450	12.5%	25.6%	80.0%
Oregon Coast Community College Service Dist.	900	792	——	——	13.6%	——	——
Portland Community College	750	675	630	432	11.1%	19.0%	73.6%
Rogue Community College	894	792	612	468	12.9%	46.1%	91.0%
Southwestern Oregon Community College	792	759	600	420	4.3%	32.0%	88.6%
Tillamook Bay Community College Service Dist.	792	726	540	——	9.1%	46.7%	——
Treasure Valley Community College	705	660	660	450	6.8%	6.8%	56.7%
Umpqua Community College	900	864	726	510	4.2%	24.0%	76.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA							
South Dakota does not have any two-year, state-supported colleges.							
UTAH							
College of Eastern Utah	1,005	963	777	540	4.4%	29.3%	86.1%
Dixie College	1,156	1,124	765	552	2.8%	51.1%	109.4%
Salt Lake City Community College	1,239	1,197	900	471	3.5%	37.7%	163.1%
Snow College	1,005	985	780	576	2.0%	28.8%	74.5%
Utah Valley Community College	1,194	1,167	855	513	2.3%	39.6%	132.7%

Table 29: RESIDENT IN-DISTRICT/COUNTY TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91, 1989-90, 1985-86, and 1980-81.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	1985-86	1980-81	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
WASHINGTON							
Bellevue Community College	867	816	678	306	6.3%	27.9%	183.3%
Big Bend Community College	867	822	699	306	5.5%	24.0%	183.3%
Centralia College	867	822	699	306	5.5%	24.0%	183.3%
Clark College	867	822	699	326	5.5%	24.0%	166.0%
Columbia Basin Community College	867	822	699	321	5.5%	24.0%	170.1%
Edmonds Community College	867	816	699	327	6.3%	24.0%	165.1%
Everett Community College	864	816	699	306	5.9%	23.6%	182.4%
Grays Harbor College	867	816	699	312	6.3%	24.0%	177.9%
Green River Community College	867	822	699	306	5.5%	24.0%	183.3%
Highline Community College	867	816	699	306	6.3%	24.0%	183.3%
Lower Columbia College	867	816	684	327	6.3%	26.8%	165.1%
North Seattle Community College	861	822	690	288	4.7%	24.8%	199.0%
Olympic College	867	822	696	306	5.5%	24.6%	183.3%
Peninsula College	867	813	684	306	6.6%	26.8%	183.3%
Pierce College	897	843	699	306	6.4%	28.3%	193.1%
Seattle Central Community College	867	822	690	288	5.5%	25.7%	201.0%
Shoreline Community College	858	819	687	303	4.8%	24.9%	183.2%
Skagit Valley College	867	822	699	306	5.5%	24.0%	183.3%
South Puget Sound Community College	867	822	699	306	5.5%	24.0%	183.3%
South Seattle Community College	861	822	690	293	4.7%	24.8%	193.9%
Spokane Community College	867	822	693	327	5.5%	25.1%	165.1%
Spokane Falls Community College	867	822	693	327	5.5%	25.1%	165.1%
Tacoma Community College	876	837	699	311	4.7%	25.3%	181.7%
Walla Walla Community College	864	822	699	306	5.1%	23.6%	182.4%
Wenatchee Valley College	867	822	690	324	5.5%	24.0%	167.6%
Whatcom Community College	843	804	666	306	4.9%	26.6%	175.5%
Yakima Valley Community College	867	816	699	312	6.3%	24.0%	177.9%
WYOMING							
Casper College	652	594	420	380	9.8%	55.2%	71.6%
Central Wyoming College	638	604	432	312	5.6%	47.7%	104.5%
Eastern Wyoming College	572	548	330	330	4.4%	73.3%	73.3%
Laramie County Community College	640	616	440	360	3.9%	45.5%	77.8%
Northwest Community College	736	658	480	390	11.9%	53.3%	88.7%
Sheridan College	640	616	408	340	3.9%	56.9%	88.2%
Western Wyoming Community College	622	578	400	305	7.6%	55.5%	103.9%

[1] The University of Alaska system has gone through a restructuring process. All community colleges, except for Prince William Sound Community College, have been consolidated into the University of Alaska system. Tuition and fees for these institutions are included in the tables for four-year undergraduate institutions.

[2] The decline in tuition and fees in 1990-91 reflects a reduction in the per credit hour tuition rates.

[3] California initiated a $100 required fee in 1984-85 ($50 per semester) for students taking more than six credit units. In 1987 this was changed to $5.00 per unit up to a maximum of $50.00 per semester and extended through 1992. Individual community colleges or districts may charge additional incidental fees as authorized by statute. State required fees were not charged prior to 1984-85. No tuition as such is charged to California resident students. The two-year institutions are listed in Table 29.

[4] Rates for academic program students only, vocational students pay a flat rate of $20.

[5] The decline in tuition and fees in 1990-91 reflects a reduction in mandatory fees.

[6] The rates reported are for vocational students. These institutions do not have academic programs.

[7] Formerly Treaty Oak Community College.

Table 30: RESIDENT OUT-OF-DISTRICT/COUNTY TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST: STATE AVERAGES, 1990-91 and 1989-90.

State Averages by Type of Institution (Number of Institutions)	1990–91	1989–90	Percent Change 1989–90 to 1990–91
Alaska (1)	1,054	930	13.3%
Arizona (15)	2,964	2,841	4.3%
California (107)	100	100	0.0%
Colorado (15)	984	997	6.7%
Hawaii (7)	420	420	0.0%
Idaho (2)	1,802	1,725	4.5%
Minnesota (49)	1,436	1,338	7.4%
Montana (3)	1,057	1,033	2.3%
Nevada (4)	720	626	15.0%
New Mexico (17)	645	628	2.6%
North Dakota (5)	1,619	1,309	23.7%
Oregon (16)	993	865	14.9%
Utah (5)	1,120	1,087	3.0%
Washington (27)	867	821	5.6%
Wyoming (7)	643	602	6.8%
SIMPLE AVERAGE – ALL INSTITUTIONS*	1,232	1,150	7.2%

*Simple average of charges at all two-year institutions. California institutions are excluded. South Dakota has no two-year, state-supported colleges.

Table 31: RESIDENT OUT-OF-DISTRICT/COUNTY TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91 and 1989-90.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91
ALASKA [1] [2]			
ARIZONA [3]			
Arizona Western College	3,449	3,065	12.5%
Central Arizona College	3,081	3,090	-0.3%
Cochise College	3,423	3,452	-0.8%
Eastern Arizona College	2,412	2,182	10.5%
Gateway Community College	2,915	2,774	5.1%
Glendale Community College	2,915	2,774	5.1%
Mesa Community College	2,915	2,774	5.1%
Mohave Community College	3,135	3,231	-3.0%
Northland Pioneer College	2,518	2,228	13.0%
Phoenix College	2,915	2,774	5.1%
Pima Community College	2,587	2,517	2.8%
Rio Salado Community College	2,915	2,774	5.1%
Scottsdale Community College	2,915	2,774	5.1%
South Mountain Community College	2,915	2,774	5.1%
Yavapai College	3,456	3,434	0.6%
CALIFORNIA [4]	100	100	0.0%
COLORADO [5]			
Aims Community College	1,194	1,116	7.0%
Arapahoe Community College	1,075	1,010	6.4%
Colorado Mountain College	1,450	1,274	13.8%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	840	798	5.3%
Community College of Aurora	992	866	14.5%
Community College of Denver	1,098	984	11.6%
Front Range Community College	1,023	945	8.3%
Lamar Community College	1,187	1,109	7.0%
Morgan Community College	1,002	924	8.4%
Northeastern Junior College	1,144	1,082	5.7%
Otero Community College	1,092	1,014	7.7%
Pikes Peak Community College	1,035	957	8.2%
Pueblo Community College	1,031	943	9.3%
Red Rocks Community College	1,024	948	8.2%
Trinidad State Junior College	1,070	992	7.9%
HAWAII [2] Same as resident in-district tuition for all institutions.			
IDAHO			
College of Southern Idaho	1,800	1,730	4.0%
North Idaho College	1,804	1,720	4.9%
MINNESOTA [2] Same as resident in-district tuition for all institutions.			
MONTANA			
Dawson Community College	1,062	1,062	0.0%
Flathead Valley Community College	1,098	1,026	7.0%
Miles Community College	1,011	1,011	0.0%
NEVADA [2] Same as resident in-district tuition for all institutions.			
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque Vocational-Technical Institute	562	534	5.2%
Eastern New Mexico University, Clovis	544	496	9.7%
Eastern New Mexico University, Roswell [6]	576	604	-4.6%
Luna Vocational-Technical Institute	260	260	0.0%
New Mexico Junior College	750	740	1.4%
New Mexico Military Institute	2,040	1,940	5.2%
New Mexico State University, Alamagordo	720	672	7.1%
New Mexico State University, Carlsbad	720	672	7.1%
New Mexico State University, Dona Ana	696	672	3.6%
New Mexico State University, Grants	672	672	0.0%

Table 31: RESIDENT OUT-OF-DISTRICT/COUNTY TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91 and 1989-90.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91
Northern New Mexico Community College	478	478	0.0%
San Juan College	600	600	0.0%
Santa Fe Community College	508	508	0.0%
Tucumcari Area Vocational School	260	260	0.0%
University of New Mexico, Gallup	552	552	0.0%
University of New Mexico, Los Alamos	480	480	0.0%
University of New Mexico, Valencia County	540	540	0.0%
NORTH DAKOTA [2] Same as resident in-district tuition for all institutions.			
OREGON			
Blue Mountain Community College	792	792	0.0%
Central Oregon Community College	1,110	1,065	4.2%
Chemeketa Community College	828	828	0.0%
Clackamas Community College	750	705	6.4%
Clatsop Community College	720	720	0.0%
Columbia Gorge Community College [7]	936	936	0.0%
Lane Community College	828	792	4.5%
Linn-Benton Community College	864	828	4.3%
Mt. Hood Community College	810	720	12.5%
Oregon Coast Community College Service District	1,800	792	127.3%
Portland Community College	1,530	1,425	7.4%
Rogue Community College	1,362	1,224	11.3%
Southwestern Oregon Community College	792	759	4.3%
Tillamook Bay Community College Service District	792	726	9.1%
Treasure Valley Community College	1,080	660	63.6%
Umpqua Community College	900	864	4.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA			
South Dakota does not have any two-year, state-supported colleges.			
UTAH [2] Same as resident in-district tuition for all institutions.			
WASHINGTON [2] Same as resident in-district tuition for all institutions.			
WYOMING [2] Same as resident in-district tuition for all institutions.			

[1] The University of Alaska system has gone through a restructuring process. All community colleges, except for Prince William Sound Community College, have been consolidated into the University of Alaska system. Tuition and fees for these institutions are included in the tables for four-year undergraduate institutions.

[2] Two-year institutions in these states charge the same tuition for resident out-of-district/county and resident in-district/county students. See Table 26 for resident in-district tuition charges at individual institutions.

[3] Out-of-county students in Arizona's community colleges pay in-county rates. However, each out-of-county student's county board of supervisors pays an out-of-county differential based on enrollments in prior years and the current year's rate. The figures reported in this table are the out-of-county differentials.

[4] California initiated a $100 required fee in 1984-85 ($50 per semester) for students taking more than six credit units. In 1987 this was changed to $5.00 per unit up to a maximum of $50.00 per semester and extended through 1992. Individual community colleges or districts may charge additional incidental fees. No tuition as such is charged to California resident students. The individual two-year institutions are listed in Table 29.

[5] Only four two-year institutions in Colorado have an out-of-district differential: Aims Community College, Colorado Mountain College, Colorado Northwestern Community College, and Northeastern Junior College

[6] The decline in tuition and fees in 1990-91 reflects a reduction in mandatory fees.

[7] Formerly Treaty Oak Community College.

Table 32: NONRESIDENT TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST: STATE AVERAGES, 1990-91 and 1989-90.

State Averages by Type of Institution (Number of Institutions)	1990–91	1989–90	Percent Change 1989–90 to 1990–91
Alaska (1)	3,640	3,140	15.9%
Arizona (15)	4,069	4,095	-0.6%
California (107)	3,059	2,973	2.9%
Colorado (15)	3,523	3,267	7.9%
Hawaii (7)	2,480	2,480	0.0%
Idaho (2)	1,877	1,855	1.2%
Minnesota (49)	2,807	2,609	7.6%
Montana (3)	1,582	1,438	10.0%
Nevada (4)	3,720	3,626	2.6%
New Mexico (17)	1,622	1,584	2.4%
North Dakota (5)	4,043	3,037	33.1%
Oregon (16)	2,780	2,655	4.7%
Utah (5)	3,054	2,962	3.1%
Washington (27)	3,402	3,233	5.2%
Wyoming (7) [1]	1,160	1,366	-15.1%
SIMPLE AVERAGE – ALL INSTITUTIONS*	2,967	2,841	4.4%

*Simple average of charges at all two-year institutions. South Dakota has no two-year, state-supported colleges.

[1] Wyoming's nonresident tuition rate was reduced from 2.5 to 2 times the resident rate in 1990-91.

Table 33: NONRESIDENT TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91 and 1989-90.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91
ALASKA [1]			
Prince William Sound Community College	3,640	3,140	15.9%
ARIZONA			
Arizona Western College	4,740	4,710	0.6%
Central Arizona College [2]	3,835	4,464	-14.1%
Cochise College	4,200	3,930	6.9%
Eastern Arizona College	3,724	3,624	2.8%
Gateway Community College	4,470	4,440	0.7%
Glendale Community College	4,470	4,440	0.7%
Mesa Community College	4,470	4,440	0.7%
Mohave Community College	3,400	3,380	0.6%
Northland Pioneer College [2]	2,448	3,060	-20.0%
Phoenix College	4,470	4,440	0.7%
Pima Community College [2]	2,850	3,204	-11.0%
Rio Salado Community College	4,470	4,440	0.7%
Scottsdale Community College	4,470	4,440	0.7%
South Mountain Community College	4,470	4,440	0.7%
Yavapai College	4,550	3,972	14.6%
CALIFORNIA [3]			
Alameda, College of	3,010	2,980	1.0%
Allan Hancock College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
American River College	3,070	3,010	2.0%
Antelope Valley College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Bakersfield College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Barstow College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Butte College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Cabrillo College	2,920	2,980	-2.0%
Canada College	3,100	3,100	0.0%
Canyons, College of the	2,980	2,950	1.0%
Cerritos College	3,220	3,100	3.9%
Cerro Coso Community College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Chabot College	2,980	2,980	0.0%
Chaffey College	3,160	3,025	4.5%
Citrus College	2,980	2,800	6.4%
Coastline Community College	2,980	2,950	1.0%
Columbia College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Compton Community College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Contra Costa College	2,950	2,830	4.2%
Cosumnes River College	3,070	3,010	2.0%
Crafton Hills College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Cuesta College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Cuyamaca College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Cypress College	3,220	3,190	0.9%
DeAnza College	3,070	3,070	0.0%
Desert, College of the	3,160	3,190	-0.9%
Diablo Valley College	2,950	2,830	4.2%
East Los Angeles College	3,460	3,160	9.5%
El Camino College	3,250	3,160	2.8%
Evergreen Valley College	3,100	3,100	0.0%
Feather River College	3,100	2,920	6.2%
Foothill College	3,070	3,070	0.0%
Fresno City College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Fullerton College	3,220	3,190	0.9%
Gavilan College	3,100	2,920	6.2%
Glendale Community College	2,980	2,920	2.1%

Table 33: NONRESIDENT TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91 and 1989-90.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91
Golden West College	2,980	2,950	1.0%
Grossmont College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Hartnell College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Imperial Valley College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Irvine Valley College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Kings River Community College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Lake Tahoe Community College	3,610	4,060	-11.1%
Laney College	3,010	2,980	1.0%
Las Positas College	2,980	2,980	0.0%
Lassen College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Long Beach City College	3,040	3,040	0.0%
Los Angeles City College	3,460	3,160	9.5%
Los Angeles Harbor College	3,460	3,160	9.5%
Los Angeles Mission College	3,460	3,160	9.5%
Los Angeles Pierce College	3,460	3,160	9.5%
Los Angeles Southwest College	3,460	3,160	9.5%
Los Angeles Trade-Technical College	3,460	3,160	9.5%
Los Angeles Valley College	3,460	3,160	9.5%
Los Medanos College	2,950	2,830	4.2%
Marin Community College	3,340	3,130	6.7%
Mendocino College	3,220	2,920	10.3%
Merced College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Merritt College	3,010	2,980	1.0%
Mira Costa College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Mission College	3,040	3,040	0.0%
Modesto Junior College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Monterey Peninsula College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Moorpark College	3,160	2,920	8.2%
Mt. San Antonio College	3,100	2,950	5.1%
Mt. San Jacinto College	2,980	2,800	6.4%
Napa Valley College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Ohlone College	3,010	2,890	4.2%
Orange Coast	2,980	2,950	1.0%
Oxnard College	3,160	2,920	8.2%
Palomar College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Palo Verde College	1,270	1,270	0.0%
Pasadena City College	2,950	3,010	-2.0%
Porterville College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Rancho Santiago College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Redwoods, College of the	3,160	3,040	3.9%
Rio Hondo College	2,980	2,800	6.4%
Riverside Community College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Sacramento City College	3,070	3,010	2.0%
Saddleback College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
San Bernardino Valley College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
San Diego City College	3,010	2,890	4.2%
San Diego Mesa College	3,010	2,890	4.2%
San Diego Miramar College	3,010	2,890	4.2%
San Francisco, City College of	3,220	3,130	2.9%
San Francisco Community College Centers	3,220	3,130	2.9%
San Joaquin Delta College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
San Jose City College	3,100	3,100	0.0%
San Mateo, College of	3,100	3,100	0.0%
Santa Barbara City College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Santa Monica College	3,400	3,160	7.6%

Table 33: NONRESIDENT TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91 and 1989-90.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91
Santa Rosa Junior College	2,980	3,130	-4.8%
Sequoias, College of the	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Shasta College	2,980	2,890	3.1%
Sierra College	3,070	2,890	6.2%
Siskiyous, College of the	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Skyline College	3,100	3,100	0.0%
Solano Community College	3,040	2,950	3.1%
Southwestern College	2,890	2,710	6.6%
Taft College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
Ventura College	3,160	2,920	8.2%
Victor Valley Community College	2,920	2,920	0.0%
Vista College	3,010	2,980	1.0%
West Hills College	2,980	2,920	2.1%
West Los Angeles College	3,460	3,160	9.5%
West Valley College	3,040	3,040	0.0%
Yuba College	2,980	2,890	3.1%
COLORADO			
Aims Community College	3,759	3,744	0.4%
Arapahoe Community College	3,901	3,602	8.3%
Colorado Mountain College	4,600	4,274	7.6%
Colorado Northwestern Community College	2,550	2,428	5.0%
Community College of Aurora	3,818	3,458	10.4%
Community College of Denver	3,924	3,576	9.7%
Front Range Community College	3,849	3,537	8.8%
Lamar Community College	3,071	2,837	8.2%
Morgan Community College	3,828	3,516	8.9%
Northeastern Junior College	2,054	1,942	5.8%
Otero Community College	2,976	2,742	8.5%
Pikes Peak Community College	3,861	3,549	8.8%
Pueblo Community College	3,857	3,535	9.1%
Red Rocks Community College	3,850	3,538	8.8%
Trinidad State Junior College	2,954	2,720	8.6%
HAWAII			
Hawaii Community College	2,510	2,510	0.0%
Honolulu Community College	2,470	2,470	0.0%
Kapiolani Community College	2,475	2,475	0.0%
Kauai Community College	2,470	2,470	0.0%
Leeward Community College	2,475	2,475	0.0%
Maui Community College	2,478	2,478	0.0%
Windward Community College	2,480	2,480	0.0%
IDAHO			
College of Southern Idaho	1,800	1,800	0.0%
North Idaho College	1,954	1,910	2.3%
MINNESOTA			
Albert Lea Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Alexandria Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Anoka-Ramsey Community College (with Center at Cambridge)	2,116	1,958	8.1%
Anoka Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Austin Community College	2,116	1,958	8.1%
Austin Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Bemidji Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Brainerd Community College	2,116	1,958	8.1%
Brainerd Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Dakota County Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Detroit Lakes Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%

Table 33: NONRESIDENT TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91 and 1989-90.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91
Duluth Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
East Grand Forks Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Eveleth Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Faribault Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Fergus Falls Community College	2,116	1,958	8.1%
Hennepin Technical College (campuses at Brooklyn Park and Eden Prairie)	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Hibbing Community College	2,116	1,958	8.1%
Hibbing Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Hutchinson Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Inver Hills Community College	2,116	1,958	8.1%
Itasca Community College	2,116	1,958	8.1%
Lakewood Community College	2,116	1,958	8.1%
Mankato Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Mesabi Community College (with Fond du lac Center)	2,116	1,958	8.1%
Minneapolis Community College	2,116	1,958	8.1%
Minneapolis Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Moorhead Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Northeast Metro Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Normandale Community College	2,116	1,958	8.1%
North Hennepin Community College	2,116	1,958	8.1%
Northland Community College	2,116	1,958	8.1%
Pine Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Rainy River Community College	2,116	1,958	8.1%
Red Wing Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Rochester Community College	2,116	1,958	8.1%
Rochester Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Saint Cloud Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Saint Paul Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Southwestern Tech. Coll. (Canby, Granite Falls, Jackson, and Pipestone)	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Staples Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Thief River Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
University of Minnesota, Crookston	6,336	5,817	8.9%
University of Minnesota, Waseca	6,336	5,817	8.9%
Vermilion Community College	2,116	1,958	8.1%
Wadena Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Willmar Community College	2,116	1,958	8.1%
Winona Technical College	2,993	2,790	7.3%
Worthington Community College	2,116	1,958	8.1%
MONTANA			
Dawson Community College	1,638	1,638	0.0%
Flathead Valley Community College	1,602	1,170	36.9%
Miles Community College	1,506	1,506	0.0%
NEVADA			
Clark County Community College	3,720	3,645	2.1%
Northern Nevada Community College	3,720	3,600	3.3%
Truckee Meadows Community College	3,720	3,660	1.6%
Western Nevada Community College	3,720	3,600	3.3%

Table 33: NONRESIDENT TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91 and 1989-90.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque Vocational-Technical Institute	1,498	1,422	5.3%
Eastern New Mexico University, Clovis	1,526	1,456	4.8%
Eastern New Mexico University, Roswell	1,560	1,540	1.3%
Luna Vocational-Technical Institute	820	820	0.0%
New Mexico Junior College	870	860	1.2%
New Mexico Military Institute	2,445	2,270	7.7%
New Mexico State University, Alamagordo	1,824	1,776	2.7%
New Mexico State University, Carlsbad	1,824	1,776	2.7%
New Mexico State University, Dona Ana	1,800	1,776	1.4%
New Mexico State University, Grants	1,776	1,776	0.0%
Northern New Mexico Community College	1,426	1,426	0.0%
San Juan College	1,776	1,776	0.0%
Santa Fe Community College	1,108	1,108	0.0%
Tucumcari Area Vocational School	820	820	0.0%
University of New Mexico, Gallup	1,368	1,368	0.0%
University of New Mexico, Los Alamos	1,332	1,332	0.0%
University of New Mexico, Valencia County	1,356	1,356	0.0%
NORTH DAKOTA			
Bismarck State College	4,020	3,012	33.5%
North Dakota State College of Science	3,984	2,988	33.3%
University North Dakota, Lake Region	4,056	3,060	32.5%
North Dakota State University, Bottineau	4,051	3,041	33.2%
University of North Dakota, Williston	4,102	3,082	33.1%
OREGON			
Blue Mountain Community College	2,160	2,160	0.0%
Central Oregon Community College	3,375	3,375	0.0%
Chemeketa Community College	2,988	2,988	0.0%
Clackamas Community College	2,700	2,550	5.9%
Clatsop Community College	2,808	2,808	0.0%
Columbia George Community College [4]	1,260	1,260	0.0%
Lane Community College	3,312	3,036	9.1%
Linn-Benton Community College	3,564	3,420	4.2%
Mt. Hood Community College	2,988	2,700	10.7%
Oregon Coast Community College Service District	3,600	3,456	4.2%
Portland Community College	2,880	2,700	6.7%
Rogue Community College	2,802	2,412	16.2%
Southwestern Oregon Community College	2,376	2,277	4.3%
Tillamook Bay Community College Service District	2,376	2,160	10.0%
Treasure Valley Community College	1,410	1,320	6.8%
Umpqua Community College	3,888	3,852	0.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA			
South Dakota does not have any two-year, state-supported colleges.			
UTAH			
College of Eastern Utah	2,709	2,616	3.6%
Dixie College	3,145	3,055	2.9%
Salt Lake Community College	3,438	3,315	3.7%
Snow College	2,679	2,611	2.6%
Utah Valley Community College	3,300	3,213	2.7%

Table 33: NONRESIDENT TUITION AND FEES AT PUBLIC TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST, 1990-91 and 1989-90.

Institution	1990-91	1989-90	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1990-91
WASHINGTON			
Bellevue Community College	3,402	3,228	5.4%
Big Bend Community College	3,402	3,234	5.2%
Centralia College	3,402	3,234	5.2%
Clark College	3,402	3,234	5.2%
Columbia Basin College	3,402	3,234	5.2%
Edmonds Community College	3,402	3,228	5.4%
Everett Community College	3,399	3,228	5.3%
Grays Harbor College	3,402	3,228	5.4%
Green River Community College	3,402	3,234	5.2%
Highline Community College	3,402	3,228	5.4%
Lower Columbia College	3,402	3,228	5.4%
North Seattle Community College	3,396	3,234	5.0%
Olympic College	3,402	3,234	5.2%
Peninsula College	3,402	3,225	5.5%
Pierce College	3,432	3,255	5.4%
Seattle Central Community College	3,402	3,234	5.2%
Shoreline Community College	3,393	3,231	5.0%
Skagit Valley College	3,402	3,234	5.2%
South Puget Sound Community College	3,402	3,234	5.2%
South Seattle Community College	3,396	3,234	5.0%
Spokane Community College	3,402	3,234	5.2%
Spokane Falls Community College	3,402	3,234	5.2%
Tacoma Community College	3,411	3,249	5.0%
Walla Walla Community College	3,399	3,234	5.1%
Wenatchee Valley College	3,402	3,234	5.2%
Whatcom Community College	3,378	3,218	5.0%
Yakima Valley College	3,402	3,228	5.4%
WYOMING [5]			
Casper College	1,184	1,370	-13.6%
Central Wyoming College	1,064	1,366	-22.1%
Eastern Wyoming College	1,104	1,310	-15.7%
Laramie County Community College	1,172	1,378	-14.9%
Northwest Community College	1,268	1,420	-10.7%
Sheridan College	1,172	1,378	-14.9%
Western Wyoming Community College	1,154	1,340	-13.9%

[1] The University of Alaska system has gone through a restructuring process. All Community Colleges, except for Prince William Sound Community College, have been consolidated into the University of Alaska system. Tuition and fees for these institutions are included in the tables for four-year undergraduate institutions.

[2] Reductions in tuition and fees for 1990-91 reflect adjustments in the nonresident tuition rate.

[3] Reductions in tuition and fees for 1990-91 reflect changes in the way individual institutions calculate their tuition rate for reporting purposes, and do not reflect an actual reduction in student charges.

[4] Formerly Treaty Oak Community College.

[5] Wyoming's nonresident tuition rate was reduced from 2.5 to 2 times the resident rate in 1990-91.

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APPENDICES

A. PROCEDURE FOR CONVERTING ANNUAL DOLLARS TO CONSTANT DOLLARS

B. THE CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

C. METHODOLOGY

APPENDIX A

PROCEDURE FOR CONVERTING ANNUAL DOLLARS TO CONSTANT DOLLARS

The Annual Average Consumer Price Index for all urban Dwellers (CPI-U) was used to adjust for the effects of inflation. 1980 is the base year used for the constant dollar conversions.

Current Price Indices, 1980-1990 (1982-84 = 100):

1980	82.4	1986	109.6
1981	90.9	1987	113.6
1982	96.5	1988	118.3
1983	99.6	1989	124.0
1984	103.9	1990[1]	130.4
1985	107.6		

The formula for the constant dollar conversion is:

Constant (base year) dollars = [Tuition,time t/(CPI,time t/CPI,base year)].

To convert the tuition for any year (i.e., tuition, time t) to constant 1980 dollars,

Constant 1980 dollars = [Tuition,time t/(CPI,time t/82.4)].

For example, the procedure to convert average resident undergraduate tuition in 1985 shown in Table 10 to constant 1980 dollars (provided in Table 11) is as follows:

1985-86 tuition in constant 1980 dollars = [1,131/(107.6/82.4)]

= $866

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: U.S. City Average All Items (1982-84 = 100). 1990.

[1] Annual average for 1990 is based on an eleven month average, from January to November, 1990.

APPENDIX B

THE CARNEGIE CLASSIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The four-year institutions of higher education are classified using the latest edition of the Carnegie classification. The classification scheme groups institutions on the basis of their missions, educational functions, levels of degrees offered, and number of degrees awarded. The categories are described in A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education: 1987 Edition (Carnegie Foundation, 1987) and are provided below.

Research Universities I: These institutions offer a full range of baccalaureate programs, are committed to graduate education through the doctorate degree, and give high priority to research. They receive annually at least $33.5 million in federal support[1] and award at least 50 Ph.D. degrees each year[2].

Research Universities II: These institutions offer a full range of baccalaureate programs, are committed to graduate education through the doctorate degree, and give high priority to research. They receive annually between $12.5 million and $33.5 million in federal support for research and development and award at least 50 Ph.D. degrees each year.

Doctorate-Granting Universities I: In addition to offering a full range of baccalaureate programs, the mission of these institutions includes a commitment to graduate education through the doctorate degree. They award at least 40 Ph.D. degrees annually in five or more academic disciplines.

Doctorate-Granting Universities II: In addition to offering a full range of baccalaureate programs, the mission of these institutions includes a commitment to graduate education through the doctorate degree. They award annually 20 or more Ph.D. degrees in at least one discipline or 10 or more Ph.D. degrees in three or more disciplines.

Comprehensive Universities and Colleges I: These institutions offer baccalaureate programs and, with few exceptions, graduate education through the [illegible]ers degree. More than half of their baccalaureate degrees are awarded in two or more occupational or professional disciplines such as

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[1]The years used in calculating average federal support were 1983, 1984, and 1985.

[2]The academic year for determining the number of degrees awarded by institutions was 1983-84.

engineering or business administration[3]. All of the institutions in this group enroll at least 2,500 students[4].

Comprehensive Universities and Colleges II: These institutions award more than half of their baccalaureate degrees in two or more occupational or professional disciplines, such as engineering or business administration, and many also offer graduate education through the masters degree. All of the colleges and universities in this group enroll between 1,500 and 2,500 students.

Liberal Arts Colleges I: These highly selective institutions[5] are primarily undergraduate colleges that award more than half of their baccalaureate degrees in arts and science fields.

Liberal Arts Colleges II: These institutions are primarily undergraduate colleges that are less selective and award more than half of their degrees in liberal arts fields[6]. This category also includes a group of colleges that award less than half of their degrees in liberal arts fields, but with fewer than 1,500 students, are too small to be considered comprehensive.

Professional Schools and Other Specialized Institutions: These institutions offer degrees ranging from the bachelor's to the doctorate. At least 50 percent of the degrees awarded by these institutions are in a single specialized field. Specialized institutions include: theological seminaries, Bible colleges, and other institutions offering degrees in religion; medical schools and medical centers; other separate health profession schools; schools of law; schools of engineering and technology; schools of business and management; schools of art, music, and design; teachers colleges; and other specialized institutions.

Source: Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education: 1987 Edition. A Carnegie Foundation Technical Report. Princeton, NJ: The Carnegie Foundation. 1987.

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[3]Occupational/pre-professional disciplines include agriculture, the natural sciences, architecture and environmental design, business and management, communications, computer and information science, education, engineering, the health professions, home economics, law, library science, public affairs, and theology.

[4]The years used to calculate average student enrollment were 1982, 1983, and 1984.

[5]An index developed by Alexander W. Astin of the University of California at Los Angeles is used to determine the selectivity of liberal arts colleges.

[6]The Liberal Arts disciplines include area studies, biological science, the fine arts, foreign languages, letters, mathematics, physical sciences, psychology, the social sciences, and interdisciplinary studies.

APPENDIX C

METHODOLOGY

Since 1980, tuition and fees data have been collected annually from the public four-year and two-year institutions in the WICHE states. The data are provided from staff at state governing and coordinating board offices. Each year, the staff are asked to provide us with current tuition and fees data for resident and nonresident undergraduate, graduate and professional students in the public four-year colleges and universities, and for resident and nonresident students in public two-year colleges. In addition, staff are asked to verify and, if necessary, correct the previous year's reported data.

In 1984, we began collecting tuition and fees data for North Dakota institutions; in 1988 data were provided for South Dakota; and in 1990, data were collected and reported for Minnesota's institutions. In 1989, we began collecting and reporting tuition and fees for the additional category of resident out-of-district students at two-year institutions.

The 1990 survey was mailed to state governing and coordinating board staff in mid-August 1990. Staff were asked to provide tuition and fees data for 1990-91, and to verify and revise, if necessary, the reported data for 1989-90, 1985-86 and 1980-81. The request was made for surveys to be returned by mid-September; all surveys were returned by late-November. The survey data were reviewed for possible errors, and problems were discussed with the staff in the appropriate state office. This year's breakdown of institutions by Carnegie Classification used A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education: 1987 Edition (Carnegie Foundation, 1987); the constant dollars table was calculated using information from the U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; and the data in Tables 1 and 2 were provided by the Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) in Washington. The HECB has been collecting and reporting data on a sample of public four-year institutions and community colleges in each state since 1968.

In 1980, 1983 and 1986, the WICHE report provided information on state policies for establishing tuition and fees. This edition also provides information on state policies and practices. In mid-August a survey was sent to staff in state governing and coordinating board offices who had been identified by the State Higher Education Finance Officer (SHEFO) as the appropriate person to complete a survey on state policies and practices. Information was requested from these individuals on state policies for setting tuition and fee levels; information on state tuition waiver and scholarship programs for minority students, teacher education students, and faculty and their immediate families; and information on state tuition assistance plans. Following an analysis of the survey information and the development of state policy tables, the information was verified by the state contact persons.